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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,541—New Series.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd July	ARCADIA	6603		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th „	PERSIA	7951		
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 15[illegible]

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,043	21st July 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	28th „ „
† NIPPON	L. Solon	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th „ „

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	26th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

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Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay

MAY 1ST 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool. 1905	Due at Port Said about. 1905	Due Bombay about. 1905	Leave Bombay. 1905
B	Aston Hall.	3627	*M'Fee	24th Jn.	7th July	21st Jul	28th Jul.
B	City of Edinburgh.	6255	*Whish	[illegible]	20th „	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
B	Branksome Hall	1500	*Hood	18th „	30th „	[illegible]	[illegible]8th „
B	Prome	3550	*M Kay	27th „	8th Au.	22nd „	27th „

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY 24th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 20th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1905.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,910	Boyer	24th July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	19th Aug. „

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

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Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
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SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

THE

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FOR JULY, 1905.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS invited to the fact that a LOST PROPERTY office in charge of the Superintendant of Police, L Division, is situated on the ground floor of the Head Police offices opposite the Crawford market. Owners of lost property will do well to call at that Office with a view to giving accurate and detailed description of such property in order that the same may be returned to the rightful owner with the least possible delay.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's office,
Bombay, 13th July 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 333 of 1903.

1. HUNSRAJ DAMODAR and (2) TULSIDAS MOHUNJI, of Bombay, Hindus, the former Bhatia Broker, residing at Santa Cruz, and the latter Bania Broker, residing at Bazar Gate within the Fort of Bombay..................Plaintiffs.

vs.

JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHOO, of Bombay, Lohana, Hindu, residing at Frere Road within the Fort of Bombay..................Defendant.

AND

BAI JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHOO, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu, residing at Frere Road within the Fort of Bombay..................Plaintiff.

vs.

1. HUNSRAJ DAMODAR (2) TULSIDAS MOHUNJI both of Bombay Hindus, the former Bhatia Broker, residing at Santa Cruz, and the latter Bania Broker, residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort of Bombay, and (3) GULABCHAND MONALAL, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu, residing at Bhuleshwar Street without the Fort of Bombay..................Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 29th day of June, 1905, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Jamnabai, in the following properties at the instance of the plaintiffs abovenamed.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Port Trust land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, bearing B Ward, No. 5259, (1)-C 5259 (3) and Street No 77 C, 77 B, Street J and bearing Port Trust Nos. 457, 458, 459, and bounded, as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Cowasji Cursetjee, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the East by the property of Kaikobad Cowasji Batlivala, and on or towards the West by Argyle Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Port Trust land together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon bearing B Ward No. 5293, Street Nos. 94-96, and Street J. and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the South by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by the property of Jamsetji Nassarwanji Tata, and on or towards the West by the property of Naranji Virji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 19th day of August, 1905, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1905.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SUPERINTENDENT OF MAINS at a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem with free quarters or an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem in lieu thereof.

Applicants must have a good knowledge of, and experience in, overhead wiring, laying cables on the solid system armature winding and electrical maintenance work generally. Age should not exceed 35 years.

No exchange compensation or any other allowance will be granted.

Application will be received by the Acting Secretary up to 25th July, 1905.

C. KILLICK,
Acting Secretary.

23rd June, 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

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JUST in hand direct from Manufacturers the following Brands of TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES:—

	Rs.	As.
Ardath Tobaccos, Mild, Medium and Full per ¼lb tin	1	6
STATE EXPRESS.		
No. 999 Virginia Tobacco gold tipped per tin of 50	2	4
No. 555 Virginia Tobacco plain per tin of 50 ...	1	8
Astorias large per tin of 50...	2	4
No. 28 Turkish Tobaccos per tin of 50	2	4
No. 40 Turkish Tobaccos flat medium per tin of 50	2	8
No. 50 Turkish Tobaccos large per tin of 50 ...	2	12

The above Brands are the latest and the best that we recommend to any of the Smokers.

Up-country order per V. P. P.

PLEASE ASK FOR THEM AT

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OUTFITTERS AND TOBACCONISTS,
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FORT, BOMBAY.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
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The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, D & E Shed.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Agent Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE attention of owners of MOTOR VEHICLES is drawn to sub-Section (3) of Section 9 of the Rules published under Bombay Act No. II of 1901, which lays down that every transfer of ownership shall forthwith be intimated to the Registering Authority by the Registered owner.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 15th July, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th and THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the "Mountfleur," Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill (next to the bungalow of Mr. Bowen, Solicitor), the very valuable and elegant teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order by Breslauer, Devjee Canjee and Ahmed Devjee and others, elegant cabinets and almyrahs, brass double bedsteads, 3 large Austrian safes, large musical box with spare rollers, rich door curtains, a large collection of China, English, Bohemian table ornaments, majolica jardiniers with pots, gas and other rich chandeliers, real Brussels carpets, almost new rubber-tyred steel wheel English victoria by Fulker, another second-hand rubber-tyred steel wheel victoria, rubber-tyred steel wheel English open phaeton, rubber-tyred steel wheel half C spring English brougham by Windover, a pair of very handsome black Arab horses, 15 hands, going in single and double harness, showy strong Pegu pony, sets of double and single harness, cow, goats glassware and crockery, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, China and marble pots, etc., the property of Sedik Hajee Husein, Esq. (vacating bungalow).

N. B.—The carriages horses, harness, cow etc., will be sold THIS DAY, Wednesday, 19th inst at 3-30 p. m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a Gentleman—One All-days Motor Car, 6½ h. p., a good hill climber, one of the same was successful in the last year Delhi Motor-car trials, in excellent working order and excellent in every respects, a good saving in petrol only expense of Rs. 15 per month; runs 30 miles an hour to seat three, suitable for business and medical men.

1. Chestnut waler gelding, 15-2 hands, goes very well in single harness, quiet, fast, reliable horse.

SALE OF CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD.

Under instruction from the Administration-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at the hours and places mentioned below, the stock-in-trade of the late Haji Sakoor Haji Pooaja.

In the godown on Nowrojee Hill at 2 p. m.—a quantity of charcoal.

In the godown at Darookhana, Mazagon, opposite the Emperor Edward Mill at 3 p. m. A quantity of charcoal and firewood.

In the shop in the chawl near Sankli Tank, Byculla at 4 p. m.—A quantity of charcoal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Pearse & Co., (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and neat teak wood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, chair, siddboard, dumbwaiter, suit of drawing room, sofas and chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, almira, clothes presses, chests of drawers, marble topped, dressing and washand table, table ornaments, windproof lamps, etc., the property of Commander D. S. Vale.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th July, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOWER COLABA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdictions.

Suit No. 530 of 1902.

Ally Mahomed Rahimtoola, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, by his next friend and mother Fatmabai, widow of Rahimtoola Ebbrahim, residing at Tandel Street, otherwise called Durga Moholla out of Fort ....Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Moolbai, widow of Ebbrahim Peer Mahomed, residing at Pedder Road out of Fort. 2. Vali Mahomed Peer Mahomed, Merchant, residing at Pedder Road, aforesaid and others ....Defendants.

Under the direction of the first and second defendants abovenamed as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and in pursuance of the Decree in the abovementioned Suit bearing date the 28th day of February, 1905, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will on days and hours hereinafter mentioned, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.—Consisting of Plots A. B. and C. on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

Lot No. 1.—Plot A.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1677 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots B and C under Old Survey Nos. 248, 251, and New Survey No. 9365, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with Plot B, under Street Nos. 128-130, Ward Nos. 240-241, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Parpia and Bai Janbai Jamal, on or towards the south by the said Plot B, on or towards the east by the said Lower Colaba Road leading to the Light House, and on or towards the west by Wodehouse Road formerly called Queens Road and Back Bay Road.

Lot No. 1.—Plot B.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road, on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2109 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots A and C. under old survey Nos. 248 251, and new survey No. 9665, and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes along in the plot A under Street Nos. 128-130, Ward Nos. 240-241, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the said Plot A, on or towards the south by the said Plot C, on or towards the east by the said Lower Colaba Road leading to the Light House, and on or towards the west by Wodehouse Road formerly called Queen's Road and Back Bay Road.

Lot No. 1.—Plot C.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1526 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots A & B under Old Survey Nos 248, 251, and New Survey No. 9665, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos 122, 124, 126 126a, and Ward Nos. 236-37-38-39, and bounded on or towards the north by the said Plot B on or towards the south by the Government Military Quarters for the Ordnance Department, on or towards the east by the said Lower Colaba Road leading to the Light House and on or towards the west by Wodehouse Road, formerly called Queen's Road and Back Bay Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong Second hand victoria in very good order.

1 Bay pony quiet in harness.

1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OLD CHINA.

On Friday the 21st inst, at 1 p.m. sharp, Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co., on account of the concerned a rare specimens of old nankin and other Chinese, Japanese, Dresden, and English porcelain, consisting of large and small jars, bowls, plates, dishes, cups, jugs, boxes, figures, garden seats, flower pots, tea jars, etc. Small piece of very valuable genuine old Satsuma and old Chinese enamels, a collection of old Indian beautifully carved ivory, a small collection of Chinese and Japanese genuine old bronzes, some pieces of old Sheffield plate, old Chinese furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th July, 1905.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy port of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philipps and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage: English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

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PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE	Rs.	0 6 9	per yd.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half years.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden.
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..........	£800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg Bombay Calcutta Madras Rangoon Colombo Penang Taiping Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak) Singapore Kwala Lumpor Bangkok Batavia Sourabaya Manila Cebu (Philippines)
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE [illegible]LLER,
[illegible] Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..........	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay. Calcutta. Hongkong. Kobe.
Manila. City of Mexico, Shangai. Yokohama.
Singapore. San Francisco. Washington, D. C. Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..........	£110.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, where travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary..........	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W.I. de la Mare.	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi ...	1	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado..........	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India.	0	6
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers. .	0	8
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	8
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated, by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4

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THOS COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

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Post Free.

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HOW TO TELL.

CUT THIS OUT, AND KEEP IT.

DOES every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or beer or tea excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys? Too much or too little urine? Milky or cloudy urine?

If you have any of the above symptoms, your kidneys are either clogged or diseased, and these symptoms are warnings of more serious trouble to follow—Bright's disease, Dropsy, or Diabetes.

Whatever you do, whatever you THINK your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require, in Doan's backache kidney pills, the great Quaker kidney medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses. Their effect is marvellous and lasting.

Doan's backache kidney pills are a certain cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing they do that one thing well.

For 72 years Doan's backache kidney pills have been in use, and they are the first medicine in the world for kidney and bladder troubles. You may try this great kidney medicine tree, by writing to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W. England, for a free sample box, and mentioning this paper. You can buy the medicine from all Chemists.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE.

THE FINEST HAIR-DRESSING EXTANT.
COOLING, REFRESHING, RESTORATIVE AND STIMULATING.

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE is a most pleasant, soothing, stimulating and invigorating application for the head, specially recommended to residents on the plains of India. It is a most useful addition to the Toilet, it promotes and nourishes the growth of hair, and renders it soft, silky and glossy. Applied by means of the sprinkler to the head after exposure to the sun, it is most refreshing and exhilarating.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI

BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,

BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Planting and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 17.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 7/16	= — 3/16
3 do. Rentes	99 1/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1/8	= — 1/16
2 months hence	26 7/8	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	58 7/8	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	= + 1
Berlin	20·45 3/4	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= — 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	7/8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	= do

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales opened to-day. Good demand at advanced prices.

Goat skins Madras 2d. higher
do Bombay 2d. higher
Goat skins offered 962,000
Sheep skins offered 921,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 3/4 J J sellers steady

WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 2,760,000

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1 2 J A sellers, easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Hautheraig and Stanley Hall

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet but steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 5·87 — 6. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 200. Imports 2,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74	5·74	5·75
—2	—2	—2
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·75	5·75	5·76
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March.**	**Mch.-Apl.**
5·76	5·77	5·73
—2	—2	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	11,000 bales
Do last year	1,900 do
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do do Continent	3,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·75 + 20
Futures, month of July	10·84 + 31a
Do. do. Dec	11·08 + 38b

a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.
b Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1/2 + 3/16
Futures, month of Sept	Mutilated
Do. do. Dec	do
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 17th July 1905:—

Cotton	5,224 bales.
Wheat	19,108 cwts.
Linseed	3,296 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	280 do
Gingellyseed	7 do
Poppyseed	1,057 do
Groundnuts	104 do
Castorseed	702 do
Rice	2,771 do
Myrabollams	10 do
Cottonseed	6,188 do
Mowraseed	4,947 do
Gram	3,799 do
Joowar	1,310 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 3,02,510 ex Nubia from Sydney
Silver Bullion Rs. 1,54,026 ex Peninsular from London
Gold Coins Rs. 2,21,951 from Aden and Jeddah

EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bars Rs. 19,09,951 per steamer Peninsular to London

BOMBAY, JULY 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone, quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-4
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.		do.	169 1-2
Marcks	3 do.	do.	138
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		138
Shanghai	30	do.	193
Japan	30	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement 1st August	98·10

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady			
Ready	7	6	0
Forward September	7	9	6
RAPESEED.—Tone dull nothing doing.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	14	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready buyers	7	8	0
Forward September	7	12	6
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	31	8	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet but steady.

White Delhi	4	11	0	per cwt
White Pissy 85 per cent	4	11	6	per candy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.

Estimated sales	4,000	bales
Imports	5,000	"

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·90	5·90	5·91
+16	+16	+16
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov. Dec**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·91	5·91	5·92
+16	+16	+16
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar**	**Mar.-Apl**
5·92	5·93	5·93
+16	+16	+17

COTTON.—The market is firm, and prices are again higher. There is a good enquiry from local dealers, and to a moderate extent, from shippers. The "Sutta" market is also firm. We quote:—

Bengals Fully Good January... Rs 203 1-2
Broach M G Good March........ " 262 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

			delivery. July.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	201	191	"
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	207	197	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	206	196	"
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	213	205	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	204	198	"
Julgaum (M.-G.)	206	200	"
Khundwa (M. G.)	207	199	"
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	215	207	"
Karanja do. (M.-G.)			
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	219	211	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	227	219	"
Broach (M.-G.)	251	245	"
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	217	209	"
Do (H.-G.)	215	207	"
			F.G.F.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	241	235	"
Westerns	215	209	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Bhownugger	4 30/32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 7/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13/16
Bar Silver	27 1/8

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BOULTER—July 10, at the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, of diphtheria, "Belle," the youngest and dearly loved daughter of G W Boulter, Assistant Barrack Master, M W S, aged 8 years and 10 months.

SHELVERTON—July 10, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Nina Valerie, wife of R H Shelverton, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 2 years, 1 month and 10 days.

WICKS—July 14, at the Calcutta General Hospital, the result of a carriage accident on the previous day, Herbert Edwin Wicks, Assistant to Messrs Burn and Co, Ld, Howrah, Iron Works.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m, Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 0-47m, 1-23a. Low water, 6-28m, 7-27a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 4-45 p. m.
Association Football, Parel Gymkhana vs. York Regiment.

CARBOLIC ACID POISONING.—Essie, a native woman, aged about 30 years, residing at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon and employed as an ayah under the lady students in the Grant Medical College, was found yesterday afternoon in the retiring room of the lady-students, suffering from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after. A bottle containing carbolic acid was found in the room of the deceased but how she got the poison could not be ascertained.

DISHONEST PROWMEN.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate convicted yesterday morning and fined Narayan Tanaji and four other prowmen Rs. 20 each for stealing three boxes, a number of planks of the value of Rs. 30, the property of the P. & O. Company. The evidence showed that the prow on which the accused work was repaired in the docks. When a peon of the docks inspected the prow after the repairs, he found the articles in the hold concealed under boxes of turpentine. The accused pleaded guilty.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Hurjivan Soonderji and Hurjivan Madhavji, Hindus who were charged with the murder of one Bapulal Bhagcobhai to the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. The facts of the case have been reported. It was alleged that the accused had thrown the deceased out of a window of the second floor of their house in Khoja Street in May last. His spinal cord was broken and he died in hospital after six days.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co. LD.—An adjourned ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office at Colaba Exchange Room, Mr. Bhaidas Narotamdas presiding, when the following gentlemen were appointed directors of the Company for the ensuing year:—Messrs Narandas Pershotamdas, Bhaidas Narotamdas, Jehangir B. Petit, Vasanji Tricumji Mathuradas G. Madhevji, Purshotamdas Thakerdas, Khetsy Kheysey, Nusserwanji D Dadyseth, Maghji Khetsy, Ramnarayan Hanandrao, Pestonji S. Lalkaka, Lakhmidas Bhagwandas and J. Ramchander.

PROSECUTION FOR AN ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, charged Oomer Shahbudin, a tram-inspector with making a false complaint on the 16th May last. Mr. H. S. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution. The story for the prosecution was that on the day in question when a tram-car under tram-conductor No. 185 was between the Watson's Hotel and the Wellington Fountian, a row took place between the conductor and a passenger. When the police appeared on the scene the accused told him that the passenger had put his hand into the conductor's maney-bag. The passenger was arrested and taken to the police chowkey. But Mr. Ansell on conducting enquiries learnt that the complaint made was false. The case then stood adjourned for further hearing.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE:—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Orphanage:—Messrs. Hemraj Luxmidas and others for the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Meghji Mulji, four Government promissory loan notes of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 400, Sheth Lakhamsi Napoo Bensey Rs. 101 Sheth Caamsey Bhara and Co. Rs. 101. Through the trustees of Bai Ladoo daughter of Deoji Chowan, Rs. 100. Sheth Dhanji Deosey Rs. 77. Sheth Bharmal Sheipar Rs. 51. Sheth Deoji Khetsey Rs. 30. Sheth Padamsey Kheraj Rs. 25. Sheth Veljee Lakhamsey Rs. 25 Sheth Kharamsey Jeevraj Rs 11. Sheth Ratansey Keorpal Rs. 15. Sheth Deoji Dharsey Rs. 10. Sheth Champsey Bhara Rs. 10. Sheth Champsey Puba Rs. 7-4-0. Sheth Chamsey Lakhamsey Rs. 5. Sheth Tejsee Raghaoji Rs. 5. Miscellaneous donations Rs. 4-2 0. Sheth Passu Herghore Rs. 2 8-0. Sheth Meghraj Tejsee Rs. 2 Sheth Veljee Deoraj Re. 1.

THE TEXT BOOK CONTRACTS.—The "Madras Mail" writes on July 14th,:—A good deal of justifiable indignation was caused in Madras a short time ago owing to the Government having given a contract for an electric installation in the High Court without publicly advertising for tenders. The contract, it is true, was a small one, but the principle followed was bad. A strong protest was made against a Calcutta firm being given the work which local firms were quite able and willing to undertake. The Government's reply was a very lame one, but it reaffirmed the principle contended for, that tenders should always be advertised for before a substantial contract is given out. In Bombay they have need of a similar notification it appears for it is reported that a ten years' contract for the supply of Vernacular Readers was given to a certain firm without tenders being called for. When questioned on the subject in Council; the Government replied that they did not see any necessity in this case to call for tenders. And yet the contract involves the supply of many million books. That "flagrant jobbery" is charged against the authority responsible for this contract is hardly surprising.

AN ACCUSED'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLICE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassun charged one Sayed Abdul Sayed Alli a Mahomedan aged about 27 years and residing at Bhindi Bazaar, with committing theft in a building on Monday evening, of one gurnsey, valued at Re. 1 and too cotton quilts collectively valued at annas twelve belonging to Kursan Luka, a mochi. The story for the prosecution was that on the evening in question at about 5 o'clock Shamoobai, the complainant's wife, who had washed the gurnsey had left it hanging on a string outside her room. The two quilts were also left there. She went into her room and returned to find the gurnsey and the two quilts missing. As to the loss she was given certain information by her neighbours. She reported the loss to her husband who on receiving further information went up to the Chor Bazaar and there he found the accused disposing of the gurnsey. The accused was then handed over to the police. The accused on making his statement said that yesterday when the complainant seized him with the gurnsey, he never said anything about it. The accused complained that when he was taken to the chowkey Lance-Naik No. 1745 severely assaulted him. A havaldar then came up and said: "Don't beat him so hard or else he would die," and it was then that the lance-naik ceased beating him. That whole night he shouted out. The lance-naik hit him with his fists and kicked him, and striking him on his left eye told him to be quiet and to plead guilty. The lance-naik had three others who assisted him in beating him. On the accused's consent the Magistrate with the interpreter of the Court examined the accused in his Chambers and found a scratch under the accused's left eye which his Worship believed might have been caused by a blow, and two contusions on the lower part of his back. His Worship directed the accused to be sent forthwith to the Police Surgeon for examination, it appearing to him that there was a reasonable ground for the accused to complain of. Further hearing in the case was then adjourned.

SANTA CRUZ.

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 188 sub-section (1), clause (c), of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bombay III of 1901) the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint for the notified area of Santa Cruz constituted under Government Notification in the General Department, No. 3756, dated the 10th July 1905, a Committee, consisting of the Special Officer in charge Salsette Building Sites (Chairman), The Mamlatdar of Salsette, Mr. Hasanali Abdulali. For the purposes of the assessment and recovery of the tax imposed under Appendix II to Government Notification No. 3757, dated the 10th July 1905, and in order to arrange for the due expenditure of the proceeds of such tax, and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts, and generally for enforcing the provisions of the rules contained in Appendix I to that Notification, Mr. Hassanali is Chairman of the Residents Association and has done much for the development and improvements of Santa Cruz. At present he is interesting himself in the founding of a charitable dispensary towards which he has subscribed Rs. 1,000.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th July, 1905:—Fazul Bhimjee Thanawalla, electrical engineer, 143 Kalbadevi road, Bombay. An improved perfume diffuser.—Ardeshir Temulji Mirza, mechanical engineer, Jamnagar, Kathiawar. Improvements in automatic sluice gates—Robert Charles Lowry, Gentleman, of General Delivery, Seattle, Washington, United States of America. Improvements in devices for magnetically increasing the adhesion between truck wheels and the rails upon which they roll.—Peter Paul Haring, druggist, of Goliad, Texas, United States of America. Improvements in cotton picking machinery.—La Societe dite Peignages et Filatures de Bourre de Sole, spinners, of 5 Rue Richepanse, Paris, France. Improvements in and relating to preparing spinning, doubling, twisting and the like process and apparatus therefor.—Ernest Moss, mechanic, of Christchurch, in the colony of New Zealand. Coin freed apparatus for stamping or franking letters, telegrams, and the like, Mario Clerici, jute merchant's assistant, care of H. V. Williams and Company, patent agents No. 14 Hare street, Calcutta. Improvements in hackles for teasing jute and other like fibres—La Societa Anonyme, Westinghouse, manufacturers, of 2 Boulevard Sadi-Carnot, Havre, France and Maurice Leblanc engineer, of villa Montmorency Auteuil, Paris, France. Improvement in refrigerating apparatus.—N. O. Peters, Manager, Jorhat State Railway, Jorhat, Assam, and Rao Shahib Pandit Matadin Sukul, Executive Engineer Sibsagar Division Sibsagar, Assam, Improved internal privacy iron latrines.

ZAM-BUK THE PAIN-KILLER.

A DYER'S MADDENING AFFLICTION COMPLETELY BANISHED.

Thousands of workers perform their daily task tortured by acute bodily pains. The woman leaning over the wash tub, the daughter at the shop or factory, the mechanic at his bench; in fact all who have to stand and bend for long intervals knew the meaning of the word aches. The experience of Mr. Chas. Henry Long, of 19, Paul Street, Manningham, indicates the real value of ZAM-BUK as a pain-killer. To a representative of the "Bredford Daily Telegraph," he said:—"I was always blessed with a robust constitution in my youth, but the Dye-house is a very hard place to work in. I have to bend a great deal over the vats, and some time ago I commenced to suffer from excruciating pains in the back. This had a very depressing effect on me, and I dreaded almost having to go to my work. The pains started first at the bottom of the back and then gradually went to the shoulder blades. Subsequently I had severe attacks of headache. These pains almost drove me mad, and I tried all kinds of so-called remedies, but I could get little relief. Both backache and headache continued for many months, and I was at times unable to go to my work. I then saw an account in the papers about the remarkable soothing qualities of ZAM-BUK, and gave it a trial. I had my back and shoulders rubbed well with it every night. At first there was little improvement, but I continued until I found the pains were disappearing. I persevered, and at last ZAM-BUK killed them altogether. Now I am as well as ever, and it is a pleasure to work. I attribute my cure solely to ZAM-BUK.

ZAM-BUK is superior to the old-style embrocations and liniments. Rubbing ZAM-BUK in rubs pain, stiffness or weakness out and it should always be used for sorenessin joints or muscle stiffness, sprains, strains, back pains, rheumatism, cramp, swelling due to weakness or inflammation, bad knees, and ankles, aching feet, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, poisoned or festering sores, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, itch, dannruff, scurvy, scalp sores, erysipelas, piles, rashes, abscesses, boils, pimples, ringworm, etc.

ZAM-BUK is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors or may be obtained from the ZAM-BUK Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Re. 1-2 per box. Family size box (containing three times the quantity) Rs. 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the ZAM-BUK Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of ZAM-BUK the great healing balm. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 19th July, 1905.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF PLAY.

MACLAREN AND RHODES INDISPOSED.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The third test match, which commenced at Leeds to-day, attracted a large attendance. The weather was cool and cloudy, and the wicket did not appear to be affected after the heavy rain on Saturday. MacLaren was indisposed, suffering from rheumatism and was unable to assist the English Eleven. Rhodes, still suffering from a damaged finger, was also not available, while it was not deemed advisable to risk playing Arnold, who is suffering from a wrenched knee. The Australians dispensed with the service of Cotter, Gehrs, Newland, and Howell. The teams were, therefore, composed as follows:—

England.—F. S. Jackson (c.), C. B. Fry, B. J. T. Bosanquet, T. Hayward, J. T. Tyldesley, G. H. Hirst, A. A. Lilley, S. Haigh, D. Denton, A. R. Warren, and C. Blythe.

The Australians.—J. Darling (c), M. A. Noble, W. Armstrong, V. Trumper, C. McLeod, F. Laver, C. Hill, R. A. Duff, S. E. Gregory, J. Kelly, and A. J. Hopkins.

THE ENGLISHMEN IN.

Jackson won the toss and sent in Hayward and Fry to face the bowling of Noble and Armstrong. Both batsmen played with great caution, and in four overs only one run was scored, and this by Fry. For Armstrong's bowling, the Australian skipper placed his field very craftily, no less than seven men being on the leg-side. Fry now commenced to hit, and with the score at 34, Darling made the first change in his bowling, and Laver replaced Armstrong. The change did not affect Fry, who in one over from Noble increased his score by 10 runs. After 55 minutes' play, the half-century was telegraphed, and Darling essayed a further change in the attack, McLeod relieving. This strategy was immediately successful, for with but one run added to the score

FRY MADE A BAD STROKE,

and was easily caught by Noble at point. 1—32—51. Fry had been at the wickets an hour for his runs, and had given an admirable exhibition of cricket. Tyldesley followed the Sussex crack, but was not detained to aid his side materially. Laver sent down a ball which kept very low, and Tyldesley just tipped it into his wicket. 2—2—54. Hayward had at this stage 18 runs to his credit compiled in his usual steady manner. The next to arrive was Denton. As one of the few English cricketers who have registered a three-figure innings against the visitors, the hopes of the spectators ran high. Hayward increased his total by three, but before Denton had opened his account he was easily taken at deep mid off by Duff off McLeod. 3—0—57.

THE ENGLISH SKIPPER

now joined the Surrey professional, and a quiet period of play ensued. Owing to the excellence of the bowling, neither batsman took any liberties, but was quite content to keep his wicket intact. With 64 runs on the board came the dismissal of Hayward. In trying to place one from McLeod he played the ball into his wicket, and retired with 26 on his sheet. Hayward had made his runs in the masterly manner always expected of him, and had been at the wicket for an hour and 40 minutes. 4—26—64. With Hirst associated with his captain the game became a little more animated, the new comer indulging in some nice hitting. When the luncheon interval arrived the score had been taken to 84 runs without further loss, Jackson having 6 to his credit, and the Yorkshire professional 13. After luncheon

HIRST AND JACKSON

resumed to the bowling of Armstrong and McLeod. Fifteen minutes' play sufficed to see the first hundred hoisted on the board, Hirst being the immediate cause with a nice drive to the ropes for 4. Jackson and Hirst continued to force the pace, and 130 was telegraphed. With the addition of three runs, and the captain's total at 83, and Hirst two in excess of that, a separation was effected. Hirst lifted one from Laver to square-leg, where Trumper brought off a splendid running catch. 5—35—133. The retiring batsman had given an energetic and vigorous display hitting six boundaries during his stay of one hour and ten minutes at the batting crease. The

HERO OF THE LAST TEST MATCH,

Bosanquet, was the next to partner Jackson, and immediately placed 4 runs to his credit with a good drive off Hopkins. Then Jackson found Laver to his liking, and sent that bowler to the ropes on three successive occasions. The first boundary was leg hit, the second a well-timed cut, and the third again on the leg side. This caused the captain's half-century to appear opposite his name, and which had occupied him in the making one hour and forty minutes. The following are the scores:—

ENGLAND.—1st Innings.

C. B. Fry, c Noble, b McLeod	32
T. Hayward, b McLeod	26
J. T. Tyldesley, b Laver	2
D. Denton, c Duff, b McLeod	0
F. S. Jackson, not out	50
G. Hirst, c Trumper, b Laver	35
B. J. T. Bosanquet, not out	4
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wkts.)...	154

AUSTRALIANS v. GOLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The rain which set in when Gloucestershire had made 26 for two wickets in their first innings against the Australians at Bristol to-day caused a delay of about two hours. When a start was at last made Sewell and Board carried the score to 65 before the former was bowled by a break-back from Armstrong. Swell had made 45 by good play, cutting being the most conspicuous feature of his innings. 3—45—65. Board (20) was joined by Jessop, but after the former had added 4 the light became so bad that the match had to be stopped for the day. The total was then 65 for three wickets, Board being 24, while Jessop had not scored.

BOARD'S PLUCKY BATTING.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The weather was dull to-day after the heavy rain. The wicket was inspected at noon, but was found to be unfit for play, and it was not till a quarter-past 2 that a start was made. Gloucestershire then fared disastrously against the bowling of Armstrong. Jessop skied the first ball he received, and was caught by Duff at a short-leg, while Godsell, who followed, was caught in the same position, both of the amateurs having failed to score. 5—0—69. Board who was keeping his end up well, was joined by Brown, but the latter was soon caught by M'Leod at mid-on off Armstrong. 6—4—77. Robinson was bowled by Armstrong first ball the ball just taking the bails, while with the score unaltered Brownlee was out to a well-judged catch by Hopkins at mid-on. Out of the eight batsmen who had been dismissed no fewer than six had failed to trouble the scorers. 8—0—77. Armstrong's analysis to-day up to the present point was five wickets for 4 runs. Board and Huggins sent up the century, but 10 runs later Board was caught at the wicket of Laver for 46. The Gloucestershire wicket-keeper had played an excellent innings, and hit six 4's. With six runs added Huggins was cleaned bowled by Armstrong, and the innings closed for 116. Armstrong bowled with great effect, taking seven wickets for 16 runs. His analysis to-day was six for 13. Gloucestershire being 411 runs to the bad had, of course, to follow on, but Board and Godsell, who open the innings, batted so well that it was soon evident that there was no chance of bringing the match to a definite issue. After the regular bowlers, excepting Cotter, had all been tried, Hill, Gehrs, and Darling had a turn with the leather, but proved ineffective. It was not till the score reached 87 that the first wicket fell, when Board was bowled by a break-back from Hopkins for an excellent innings of 59. He gave a chance at 40, and hit six 4's. Godsell and Townsend then remained together till the call of time when the score was 148 for one wicket. Godsell (35) played faultless cricket, while Townsend (45) hit with freedom. Scores:

AUSTRALIANS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Trumper, c Townsend, b Brown	108
Duff, c Board, b Brown	49
Hill, c Browalee, b Dennett	41
McLeod, l-b w; b Dennet	12
Armstrong, b Dennett	7
Darling, c Godsell, b Townsend	56
Hopkins, c Jessop, b Townsend	93
Gehrs, b Townseed	6
Cotter, c Board, b Dennett	33
Kelly, not out	74
Laver, b Brown	43
Sundries	7
Total	527

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Dennett, four for 217, Huggins, none for 22. Brown, three for 87, Jessop, none for 60, Brownlee, none for 2, Townsend, three for 41, Sewell, none for 16.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

First Innings a		Second Innings b	
Board, c Kelly, b Laver	46	b Hopkins	59
Godsell, c Duff, b Armstrong	0	not out	35
Townsend, c Armstrong, b Laver	0	not out	45
Wrathall, b M'Leod	0	Sundries	9
Sewell, b Armstrong	45		
Jessop, c Duff, b Armstrong	0		
Brown, c M'Leod, b Armstrong	4		
Robinson, b Armstrong	0		
Brownlee, c Hopkins, b Armstrong	0		
Huggins, b Armstrong	4		
Dennett not out	5		
Sundries	2		
Total	116	Total (for 1 wicket)	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

a M'Leod, one for 61, Laver, two for 27, Armstrong, seven for 16.

b Armstrong, nil for 28, Laver nil for 21, Duff, nil for 12, M'Leod, nil for 16, Hopkins, one for 25, Hill, nil for 10 Gehrs, nil for 12, Darling, nil for 19.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

General Linevitch reports:—"On the morning of the 29th ultimo, a vigorous Japanese advance on Beihe compelled the Russians to retreat until they were reinforced, when the Japanese retired."

He adds:—"The Japanese have advanced from Nanshanchensi to Lotgetchan, and from Julantsi to Wankeku."

Referring to General Linevitch's telegrams, the Japanese claim that their troops, moving towards Esailungcheng, expelled three hundred Russians from Tashantan.

RUSSIA TRIES TO GULL CHINA.

Russia, it is stated, has informed China that Japan's resources would be exhausted before setting foot on Russian territory, and that she (Japan) therefore prompted President Roosevelt's peace proposals, which Russia accepted out of courtesy to America.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

A £30,000,000 LOAN FORESHADOWED.

Mr. Takahashi, the Japanese, Financial Agent in Europe, states that it is intended shortly to raise in London, New York, and on the Continent, a Japanese loan of £30,000,000.

He declares that nearly £20,000,000 of Japan's last loan has not been used, but that, whatever the result of the peace negotiations, money will be required to redeem Japan's domestic bonds, to assist the industrial development of the country, and to provide military pensions.

THE PINCH OF THE WAR.

JAPAN FEELS IT KEENLY.

BRISBANE, JULY 2.

Captain Watson, who was a passenger from Japan by the steamer Eastern, states that Japan is keenly feeling the pinch of war, and that she would be glad to bring it to an end. Thousands of sick and wounded soldiers are, he declares, streaming back to Japan, and business is being carried on under great difficulties. Every one spoken to by him said that the country was determined to go on until Russia gave way.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL STATION.

ADMIRAL FANSHAWE'S SUCCESSOR.

London, July 3rd.—Rear-Admiral Sir Wilmot Hawkesworth Fawkes, lately commanding the British cruiser squadron will, it is announced, succeed Vice-Admiral Fanshawe as Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST AMERICAN MONOPOLIES.

A SENSATIONAL INDICTMENT.

After an investigation extending over three months, and the examination of 100 witnesses, at a cost of 300,000 dollars, the Grand Jury of the United States has indicted 18 officials of four leading American packing corporations, including those of Armour & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., Edward and Ira Morris, and Edward and Charles Swift.

The accused are charged with combining to monopolise trade and with illegally granting and receiving rebates.

HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEADLOCK.

Baron Fejervary, the Hungarian Premier, recently tendered his resignation, because he has not a Parliamentary majority at his back but the Emperor Francis Joseph refused to accept it.

Subsequently Baron Fejervary, in the hope of arriving at a modus vivendi, called a conference of the Opposition leaders to consider the situation. The conference failed, however, to suggest a workable compromise that would enable a majority leader to undertake the formation of a Cabinet.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

Two thousand five hundred persons were present at the annual conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton, Lord Jersey, Lord Strathcona, and the Agents-General for the colonies.

INSURRECTION CONTINUES IN CRETE.

One hundred Russian soldiers, after several hours' engagement with the Insurgents, occupied Platania in Crete. The French troops have expelled the insurgents from Kalytos.

Italian marines are being sent into the interior of the Island.

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE CAPTAIN OF A BRITISH WARSHIP.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE "DNIPER."

PORT SAID, JULY 1.

The Commander of the "Dniper" refused to receive the visit of the Captain of H. M. S. "Lancaster" this morning. The Russian cruiser carries eight 4·7 q.f. guns and 27 pieces of smaller calibre; she is bound for Libau and the prisoners (St. Kilda's crew) have received orders to disembark to-night.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

THE BOYCOTT STOPPED.

In consequence of urgent representations from Washington, U.S.A. the Chinese Viceroys and Governors have been ordered by the Government at Pekin to stop the anti-American agitation and the boycott of American goods.

BRITISH SHIPS CONVEYING RUSSIAN ORDERS.

PIRATICAL CRUISERS ORDERED HOME.

The British cruiser "Perseus" has been authorised by the Russian Government to instruct four Russian auxiliary cruisers still in the Pacific to proceed to Libau in the Baltic. She has already warned the "Dniper" to return to Europe.

Advices from Batavia state that the Russian cruiser "Terek," which sank the British steamer "Ikhona" and the "Danish" steamer "Princess Marie," has been disarmed.

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(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wright's) system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

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4 A minimum charge of Rs. 8 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.

Dated Bombay, June 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

"Spectator" and others.—Many thanks for your letters. We do not care to continue the controversy, though we are glad of your support and approbation. Government has given its decision and loyal subjects will abide by it.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

THE storm in a tea-cup, which a too leisured coterie of minions round the seat of Government, stirred up over the Commander-in-Chief's new powers, has subsided. For this we may be thankful, for civil Simla can now devote itself to private theatricals in the intervals of preparing for the Royal visit, and military Simla can devote its working hours to the preliminaries of the cold season manœuvres. The Commander-in-Chief stands precisely where he was placed by the Secretary of State's despatch, and the minor amendments in the scheme, which the Governor-General-in-Council desired and the Commander-in-Chief did not object to, have been effected. Anticipating yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, on Monday evening, announced that the Government had accepted the recommendations of Lord Curzon regarding the working of the new scheme of Army administration which, he was both careful and prompt to add, do not contravene the provisions of Mr. Brodrick's despatch. Mr. Brodrick expressed his satisfaction that Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon had agreed to these recommendations. Indeed, they could not well have done otherwise, for while still giving the Commander-in-Chief, the free hand he desired, they enable the Governor-General to—as the Chinese say—"save face." Mr. Brodrick put the matter very tersely, yet with sufficient lucidity when he recited the four points of the Council's recommendations:(first) that the military Supply Member should always be a soldier; Government being prepared to appoint a soldier in the impending vacancy, but being unable to fetter the future discretion of the Crown; (second) that the Supply Member should be always available for consultation with the Viceroy on all military questions. Government has concurred in this but considers no special claim could exist for the Supply Member to be consulted upon the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief or vice versa; (third), the Secretary to Government in the Army Department is to receive the local rank of Major-General. Government assented to this. (fourth), changes in the military organisation especially of the Native Army, will be discussed by a Mobilization Committee of which the Commander-in-Chief and the Supply Member will be essential members. Lord Curzon, yesterday, in a long speech, recapitulated these points and the correspondence which had led to their acceptance. How much Lord Kitchener approves the amendments may be gathered from the following extract from his Minute of Dissent from the Council's despatch:—"Without criticizing in details, the statements in this despatch—some of which have already been fully dealt with in my original Minute—I would like to disclaim absolutely the conclusion arrived at by my colleagues that my proposals involve a military autocracy or despotism, or contemplate any weakening of that absolute control of all military matters which is—and must remain—vested in the Governor-General-in-Council. I recommend that that control should be exercised through a different channel; but no one recognises more fully than I do the necessity for maintaining the control itself unimpaired." Lord Kitchener's powers are not in any way curtailed, though, by the amendments he has agreed to the Government of India has potentially the full degree of intelligent and informed control over military matters which Lord Curzon desired and which he is pleased to regard as the maintenance of the constitutional authority of the Government of India. His Excellency concluded his speech and was doubtless applauded, while the "Man of Iron", triumphant, vouchsafed not a word.

AUSTRALIAN CO-OPERATIVE SETTLEMENT. THE facilities for co-operative settlement afforded by the Commonwealth are not to be excelled by those of any other country. They enable a body of workers, possessing limited means, to take up a number of individual holdings in proximity to each other, so that they can be of mutual assistance when so desired. In Queensland provision is made for the setting apart of a portion of Crown lands for the purposes of a group or association of persons for co-operative land settlement, and the condition annexed thereto is that the group shall consist of not less than thirty persons, each of whom is eligible to apply for, and hold land under, the provisions of the existing Crown Lands Act. It is requisite that the group shall be recognised by the Minister for Lands, and the rules of the community must be deposited with him. None but natural born or naturalised subjects are eligible to become members of a group, and no person may be a member of more than one community. It is open to a group to register itself under the Queensland Friendly Societies' Act, and in such case certain provisions at law dealing with the internal government of the community become inoperative. The area available for a co-operative community is set apart by proclamation, and cannot exceed 160 acres for each member. The proclamation specifies and defines the name of the group; the persons included therein; the boundaries and a description of the area; the improvements to be made; the period for which the area is set apart (not exceeding twelve nor less than six years); and the rent payable for the land. A sum equal to at least 2s. 6d. per acre must be expended during each of four equal portions of the lease, and failing that, resumption of the land and consequent dissolution of the group ensue. No member of a co-operative community possesses an individual interest or property in the improvements effected on the land, the same being vested in the Minister for Lands; but on the expiry of the lease, with the conditions satisfactorily performed, the members, on payment of the proclaimed price (if any) and deed and assurance fees, are entitled to a deed of grant in fee-simple of so much land as was specified in the proclamation, the division of the area being left to the members themselves. In certain cases the acquisition of freehold may be prohibited by the rules of the group, and provision is made for dissolution when the membership falls below a certain number.

In Victoria, the system of village settlements also affords a means of establishing co-operative communities, the rent being merely nominal during the first three years of occupancy, after which a lease for twenty years is granted, but this may be exchanged, if all the necessary conditions have been complied with, for a perpetual lease or a conditional purchase lease. The facilities thus provided have been largely availed of, with most encouraging results. They afford settlers from the old country a means of associating with each other in industrial effort, and by the agency of joint enterprise, making the most of their limited means. A similar system exists in South Australia, the lands available being divided into three classes, horticultural, agricultural, and irrigation, the first named consisting of blocks of ten acres each. The leasing and occupancy arrangements are under the control of a Commissioner, the agricultural or commonage lands being worked for the common good of the members of the settlement upon the principles of co-operation and equal division. A party of agricultural co-operators from Great Britain would find the conditions largely in their favour. In Western Australia there are no special arrangements for co-operative settlement, but the State Government will always be found ready to place the required land on reasonable terms within reach of co-operative settlers, It would, however, be best to first communicate with the West Australian Agent-General in London, who would furnish the necessary information. The co-operative and village settlements must not be confounded with the labour settlements, the latter being largely under State control during the earlier stages of their existence; but all three systems furnish abundant opportunities for successful united exertion, provided that the land selected is suitable for cultivation. Experience has shown that the most successful co-operative settlements are those in which mixed farming is carried on, especially where dairying is united with agriculture, the choice of crops being determined by the character of the soil and climate, the same as in most other countries; success being assured when the co-operative settlers unite in providing a proper means of irrigation, which is generally beyond the reach of unassisted individual effort.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ROAD AVENUES. THE Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of roadside arboriculture is one of those unobtrusive actions which go to make up successful administration. To-day we know how valuable is the work that was done many years ago towards providing shade on main roads by means of avenues of trees, and we are able to appreciate the advantage that the continuance of such a work will confer on a later generation. The first step was taken in March of last year, when a communication was sent to the Local Governments and Administrations asking for details of any such work which is being carried on at present. The answers were of a most satisfactory nature. As the Government of India pointed out the question is of real importance because of the welcome shade afforded to wayfarers, the additional beauty it gives the landscape and the mitigation of the discomforts of long journeys by road. This work, the result of which we are now enjoying, was in earlier days as much a feature of British Administration as the construction of the roads themselves and, though in some degree the work has been discontinued, it has nowhere actually died out. The object of the Government is to encourage the work of tree planting by reducing the work to some system. Of late years, great damage has been done by the cutting of timber during famine periods. In a supplement to the "Gazette of India" is published a statement of the work as carried on in different Provinces. The most hopeful outlook seems to be in Madras where the work is divided between the village agency and the Local Fund Engineering Department. The total length of roads in charge of the Local Board is 27,619 miles, and of these 16,566 miles have been provided with avenues of which 177 miles have been planted in the last ten years, while altogether 260,000 trees have been added. Not only has the work been successful in this way, but while the annual expenditure has averaged only Rs. 96,000 the income has recorded an average of Rs. 1,17,000. In the Central Provinces it is proposed to increase the expenditure from Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 90,000 a year, of which Rs. 25,000 is to be allocated for this purpose to the District Circles. The statement says:—"In Bombay, no detailed statistics are available, but, as a rule, there are on the existing provincial roads good avenues of trees where the soil is good and water conveniently near. Much, however, remains to be done where the ground is rocky and poor, with water supply distant. The want of funds has interfered with progress in roadside arboriculture and the Local Government do not hold out hope of much progress unless funds are provided for the purpose." As a matter of fact the Bombay Presidency is much better off than its neighbours in the way of roadside shade, and is justly proud of the work which has come down as a memorial of the artistic taste and forethought of an earlier generation. Yet it needs little corroboration to prove that, if the work is to be kept up to its present standard and to be improved upon, money must be allocated for the purpose. We would point out that money so spent is a means of opening up the country as effectually as the railways themselves for, it not only ensures a wider cultivation of land, but tends to improve the health conditions. In order to encourage the work the Government advises the preparation and revision of programmes every five years. These working plans should be passed by some responsible officer on whom would fall the duty of seeing that the character of the timber is suitable to the soil and that every use is to be made of existing water supplies. The work is of a kind that gives little immediate return, but it is our duty to make some return for the comfort we ourselves have received by carrying on and enlarging the work which has already been done, and the action of the Government cannot but meet with approval on all sides.

STORES SCANDALS. THE public mind throughout the Empire being greatly agitated over the South African stores scandal, it is interesting to recall an incident connected with a similar scandal in which one of the famous Cochrane family figured and showed that the Cochranes were as unorthodox and as downright in their dealing with such scandals as they were in naval operations. During the operations which preceded the battle of Trafalgar, while Nelson was still calling on his Admirals to make him master of the Channel for six hours, so that he could be master of the world, one of the English Atlantic squadrons was blockading some French ships that had sought friendly shelter in the neutral port of Ferrol. Its Commander, Sir A. Inglis Cochrane, unlike his famous nephew, Lord Dundonald, never had much opportunity of displaying in battle the impetuous valour of the Cochrane family, but the zeal he showed in quarrelling with dishonest contractors of stores is of piquant interest at the present time. As soon as he took over his command, he found among his difficulties the question of the supply of stores to his ships. In one of his despatches he mentions that the contractors had been so accustomed to dishonest practices that it was no easy matter to bring them again within bounds. He writes in another of a "combination" against him in language which suggests a prototype of those "substantial financial persons moving in a background that we cannot pierce" who figure so mysteriously in General Butler's report. The principle that actuated Cochrane he puts into words that deserve to be quoted. They were written a hundred years ago, they are mere obvious commonplaces, but they might serve as golden rules for every official who controls any part of the finances of a country at war. "Situated," he says, "as Great Britain now is, from being engaged in a most expensive war, it behoves every servant of the Crown to use his best endeavours to have the different departments under Government served at cheapest rate, and to the utmost of his power to correct existing as well as to prevent future abuses upon this ground." Cochrane was not of the breed that sells the nation's hay at 10s. per 100lbs. and a few hours later buys it back with the nation's money at 17s. 8 1/2d. per 100lb. On the contrary, "I have brought down," he writes, "the price of meat from 8d. per pound to 4 1/2d., wine from 3s. 4d. per gallon to 2s, and other things in their relative proportion to the price of the day." And he was soon able to assure the Admiralty that "the victualling had been reduced to a system in which any successor of mine has only to follow the beaten track." It would be interesting to know whether the Admiralty were grateful.

THE despatch of the Government of India upon the partition of Bengal is likely to be issued at Simla, to-day.

THE Amir of Kabul has sent three lakhs of rupees to the Kahla Bashi in Peshawar to lend to Afghanistan merchants as 'takkavi' at 6 per cent profit.

THE sons and male relatives of Ramdil Khan, a notable Afghan zemindar in Estalif, who was put to death by Abdur Rahman on political grounds, have lately received great favour at the hands of the present Amir, and have been appointed to various positions in the Afghan army.

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th July, in Calcutta was 310 against 321 and 388 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There were five deaths from cholera, against 7 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 25. There were 13 deaths from plague, against 16 and 25 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week against 3 in the previous week. There were 20 deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 25, respectively, against 100 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19.0 per mille per annum, against 23.8 the mean of the last five years.

THE Russian railway, in Persia, which connects Kazwine with Hamadan, has been completed, and will be open to traffic directly.

KING Edward has sent, through Lord Knollys, a cheque for 200 guineas, accompanied by a sympathetic message, to the parents, in North Wales, of the jockey Evans, who was killed at Epsom on Derby Day.

THE great majority of the Chinese commercial associations have adhered to their intention to place American merchandise on the index. With regard to flour, special measures will be adopted to replace the American supply. Mills will be established in Canada and in British Columbia founded with Chinese capital, managed by Chinese, and intended to supply the Celestial Empire's markets with all the flour and meal they may require.

SEVERAL armies, among them the German, study the means of utilising wireless telegraphy in the field. In Spain a royal decree of the 27th of March created a school of wireless telegraphy. There are two courses taken in the year, and they will be attended by five lieutenants and twenty-four sappers of the telegraph corps. The system experimented with just now is the German Telefunken system.

M. LION-SHE-SHUN, first Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Paris, started for Lisbon on the 24th of June, to deliver to the King of Portugal an autograph letter from the Emperor Konang-Hsu, and the decoration of the highest grade of the order of the Dragon. The letter is written on yellow satin. The decoration consists of a gold star bearing in the centre a magnificent white pearl of perfect shape set round with smaller pearls and rubies. The "grand cordon" in yellow silk carries a gold pendant, likewise richly set in rubies and pearls.

RUSSIAN NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

I WELL remember my arrival in Suda Bay one evening towards the middle of November last on board an Austrian Lloyd steamer. Admiral Folkersham's squadron lay at anchor in that magnificent harbour, without attempt at formation, in bewildering confusion. Flashed at by searchlights, hailed by picked boats, we threaded our way with great difficulty between battleships and transports, and scarcely had we cast anchor when a Russian lieutenant boarded us with the demand to know who and what we were. The noise all around on the vessels and on the shore was deafening; drunken shouts and laughter reached us from the shore, where the searchlights revealed crowds of sailors carousing to their hearts content. That, however, was but a foretaste of what was to be seen day by day and night after night in the tortuous little streets of Canea, which lies an hour's walk distant. For three weeks the Russians turned the peaceful little town into a hell. . . . Riding on the Suda road one afternoon, a Russian seized me by the leg and nearly unseated me. I managed to free myself, and galloped away in a shower of stones. This little episode happened under the very eyes of a party of officers, who did and said nothing.

"These Russians are not human beings; they are wild animals." That was the verdict of the Cretans, who looked on aghast. "What matters it?" shouted the sailors. "We are all going to certain death." This latter cheerful remark I heard repeatedly from both officers and men. They quite realised that they were hopelessly outmatched by the Japanese, and it was in this spirit that they sailed. One heard none of those bombastic utterances of "conquering or dying" from their lips. They were as sheep driven to the slaughter.

Even in the first squadron there was only a small sprinkling, amongst both officers and men, of seasoned seamen. Each openly confessed to an utter lack of confidence in the other, and one petty gunnery officer—I think of the Navarin—remarked to me that none of his officers had any real knowledge of gunnery, and concluded by stating that in action he intended to fire as he thought best. The amount of money spent in Canea was also greatly remarked; within a fortnight over half a million francs went, principally in cheap spirits and equally inferior champagne. Officers thought nothing of spending 400 or 500 francs in a night, and at first it remained a mystery where these funds were obtained. Subsequently I ascertained that it is quite customary to rob their own Government, as the following absolutely authentic episode will demonstrate. It is but one of many. Forty thousand okas of machine oil were ordered in Canea, and the price was, 1·50 franc per oka. The local value was, however, less than half a franc, and this was the amount which reached the sellers. So that over this single transaction more than 40,000 francs wandered into the pockets of the contractors and officers.

Another glaring characteristic of the Russian navy was the extraordinary lack of discipline and of self-respect on the part of the officers. There are plenty of episodes of summary executions, of officers suddenly reduced to the ranks, and of knouting; but there was no discipline. Drunken seamen saluted their officers or not, and even insulted them. It seemed sometimes as if the officers were afraid of them on shore, though there were often public scenes of horrible brutality—when an officer would slash a man repeatedly across the face with a whip, and so forth. To see a picket commanded by an officer (the subsequent squadrons sent an officer on shore, as the petty officers were not to be trusted) was a sight to send a British sailor into the madhouse. In no sort of formation, officers and men slouched along, sucking oranges or munching sweets out of paper bags. Or if the officer happened to be a bit of a sportsman he would mount his men on a sorry lot of ponies and gallop aimlessly but with much light-hearted laughter through the streets. But woe betide the men when they cut up rough. I saw a man frog-marched in such a manner that at every step his face bumped on the cobbles. The sight of that screaming, bloody man made the onlookers nearly sick. It was often difficult to tell. A number of rough carts were chartered and at frequent intervals despatched to Suda, loaded with senseless sailors, piled into them like logs. I call to mind a few characteristic little episodes, one of which occurred on board a torpedo-boat destroyer. The junior officer came on board intoxicated, and commenced a quarrel, before the crew, with his senior. Very soon the commander attempted to strike his subordinate, whereupon the latter drew his revolver, causing the former to beat a hasty retreat over the side of the vessel. He was rescued with difficulty, not being a swimmer, and brought to shore. For two days he remained in an hotel, chiefly under the influence of drink, and then returned to his vessel, where he made it up with the junior lieutenant. This same boat shortly afterwards was sent to the Piræus, when they managed to run down a sailing vessel "en route," and put into a small Greek port to obtain a pilot to their destination.

On another occasion a British staff colonel just arrived, accompanied me to the Suda Bay to see the second squadron leave for Suez. Steam was up when we appeared and every preparation made for departure, so we were in no small measure astonished to see half-a-dozen sailors and a pety officer in different stages of advanced intoxication on the landing stages. Two or three were already helplessly rolling in the mud. Soon afterwards a pinnace from one of the ships dashed up and an officer landed. He promptly made for the petty officer and commenced thrashing him unmercifully. After a very painful scene he got the men together and literally threw them into the pinnace, where several began to weep like children. Subsequent inquiry elicited the fact that these men had been sent on shore earlier in the day with some machinery to be repaired at the local forge. The temptations, however, of the grogshops had, alas! proved too strong. This same squadron during its stay in Suda used to fire a number of rounds of blank ammunition daily from their moorings, simply to accustom the peasant seamen to the noise. It is needless to point out the demoralising effect of a cannonade in earnest.

It was sad to watch a boat's crew rowing across the bay. The greatest landlubber could not but help observing that most of the men had never seen an oar a month earlier, and I once watched the Oleg transhipping cargo from a lighter alongside, surely a simple performance in a dead calm sea. Still the noise and excitement was intense, and I was not surprised to see the rope part and a huge bale vanish into the glassy depths. It did not seem to matter much though and the weary work proceeded. When the news of the fall of Port Arthur reached Canea, the second squadron was then lying at anchor in Suda. It was the signal for a great carouse on the part of the officers, in the fond delusion that there would now be no need of their proceeding further. The Cretans expected to see a demonstration of sorrow, but they only saw the same riotous, reckless behaviour as ever. "We were mourning during the Turco-Greek war," I heard repeatedly remarked.

I was again in Crete when Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron arrived. It was officered and manned by a still more scratch lot than any of the former, which of course is obvious. The same riotous scenes took place on shore, and I remarked an unusually large number of older men. With many of these I spoke, and ascertained that they were reservists, and many of some standing in civil life. Nearly all begged to be helped to desert, and many, I believe, who had money succeeded. One seamen, a German from Riga, declared his ship, Vladimir Monomach, to be nothing but a death-trap, and his opinion proved only too correct. It was therefore no surprise to me when I read that practically all this squadron surrendered to the Japanese. The very idea of the sea was hateful to these men.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat an opinion on Rojdestvenski given to me but he commander of a destroyer which returned to Suda from Madagascar. He declared that the Admiral made life a hell to officers and men. The slightest error in seamanship was terribly punished, but at the same time this officer admitted his capabilities. Still, it is impossible to make sailors out of peasants within two or three months, be the methods ever so severe. It is evident that the Russian Armada was a forlorn hope, and officers and men knew it, and, what is more, feared it. Battles are not won under such circumstances.

—Reginald Wyon in the "Manchester Guardian."

LORD CURZON'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

THE VICEROY EXPLAINS.

"ACCEPTED WITHOUT EXCEPTION."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 17.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, further stated that Lord Curzon's recommendations related to four points :—The first that the Military Supply Member should always be a soldier. The Government replied that it was prepared to appoint a soldier in the impending vacancy, but was unable to fetter the future discretion of the Crown.

Secondly, that the Supply Member should be always available for consultation with the Viceroy on all military questions. The Government concurred in this, but no special claim could exist for the Supply Member to be consulted upon the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief or vice versa.

Thirdly, the Secretary to Government in the Army Department will receive the local rank of Major-General. The Government assented to this.

Fourthly, important changes in the Military organisation, especially of the Native Army, will be discussed by a Mobilization Committee of which the Commander-in-Chief and the Supply Member will be essential members.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The "Times" says that all, having their heart in the welfare of India and the Empire, must rejoice in the agreement between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

An unprecedented gathering assembled at Viceregal Lodge here to-day, in spite of heavy rain, to hear Lord Curzon's statement about the Army Reorganisation scheme. The meeting was held in the A. D.-C.'s Room which is bigger than the Council Chamber. The gathering included the Bishop of Lahore the German Consul-General, and a large number of officials and ladies. The Indian Articles of War Bill was passed without discussion and Mr. Barber introduced the Indian Currency Bill with a short speech explaining its main features. Lord Curzon spoke on the Military Reorganisation scheme settlement and referred to the circumstances which had arisen and to the modifications recommended by the Government of India which had been all accepted. The Government of India's proposals were:—(1). That the Supply Member should be always a soldier and not a Civilian. (2) That the Supply Member should be available for consultation by Governor General upon all questions irrespective of whether they referred to Commander-in-Chief's department. The Commander-in-Chief is thus not to be the sole adviser of the Government of India as the Secretary of State proposed. (3) That all important military changes should by necessity be submitted for consideration to the Mobilization Committee of which both the Commander-in-Chief and the Supply Member should be members. (4) That the Government of India should be greatly represented in the new Army Department, the Secretary there to have rank of a Major-General and to draw up a schedule of all matters which must be submitted by him to the Governor-General in Council.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONTROVERSY.

Lord Curzon in addressing the Council said :—

The public will desire to be informed of the settlement, that has been arrived at, of the questions concerning our future military administration that have lately been under discussion between the Home Government and the Government of India. Seven months ago, this question was referred to us, upon their own initiative, by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India submitted their views to the Home authorities in March last, in the papers which have since been published. The reply of His Majesty's Government reached Simla a month ago and has similarly been made public.

Upon the receipt of this despatch the Government of India learned to their regret that the advice which they had all but unanimously tendered to, His Majesty's Government had not been so fortunate as to meet with the acceptance of the latter. They were instructed to introduce without delay a form of military administration of which they learned only for the first time, in the despatch of the Secretary of State and they may be pardoned if they were somewhat surprised at the manner in which it was thought necessary to convey these orders.

With the utmost desire to carry out loyally a policy, decided upon by His Majesty's Government, I was unable conscientiously to assume the responsibility of introducing an organisation in the practicability of which I could not bring myself to believe and as to which I found that my colleagues were in agreement with myself. In these circumstances it became my duty respectfully to represent this position to His Majesty's Government and to urge upon them such modifications as might remove the principal drawbacks from which the scheme appeared to us to suffer. These modifications have, without exception, been accepted by His Majesty's Government, and it is desirable that I should now explain them in some little detail to the Indian public which is vitally concerned in the form and methods of our military administration and which has followed every phase of the recent discussion with absorbing interest.

If a reference be made to the despatch of the 23rd of March last and the accompanying minutes in which the views of the Government of India were stated it will be found that the points to which we attached the greatest importance in any system of Indian Military Administration were, firstly, that the statutory control over the Army of the Governor-General in Council should remain unimpaired ; secondly, that the Government of India should possess independent expert advice to enable them to decide upon the merits of the military proposals brought before them and, thirdly, that the head of the Government should not be placed in a position in which the responsibility of this decision should be shifted from the collective shoulders of the Government on to his own.

I may refer more particularly to paragraph 11 of our despatch in which we wrote as follows : "The question may be thus stated. Is it desirable that the Government of India should possess only a single and supreme military adviser controlling the entire military organisation or is it desirable that they should continue as now to have a second expert opinion upon matters which in the ordinary course of administration, come before them for decision. We feel no hesitation in answering this question. We cannot too strongly or emphatically express our conviction that the Military Member is an essential element in the Government of India and our reasons are the following : As long as the Governor-General in Council continues to be responsible for the Government of the army, he requires expert advice in order to enable him to deal satisfactorily with the proposals that are submitted to him by the Executive Head of the Army. It is our experience that successive Commanders-in-Chief enter upon their duties with very different ideas and originate very different proposals. In these circumstances it is of extreme importance that the principles, the history and the traditions of each case should be presented to the Members of the Government before they are called upon to decide.

AMENDMENT ESSENTIAL.

These were our recorded views and it was because the scheme, sent out to us by the Secretary of State, did not appear to us to satisfy these essential conditions that we felt bound to attempt to secure its amendment. We informed His Majesty's Government that unless modified in important particulars, it would, in our opinion, be unworkable in operation, that it would imperil the control of the Governor-General in Council and that it would impose an undue burden upon the Viceroy while depriving him of indispensable advice. The manner in which we sought to remove these evils was as follows :—

In the first place it seemed to us that the new Military Supply Member, as sketched in the despatch of the Secretary of State, might be without the authority and experience and would certainly be without the opportunities that would enable him to give to the Government of India the independent assistance of which I have spoken. It appeared to us that he would be little more than a purveyor of Military Stores and Supplies and that his advisory functions on general military questions would not be called into existence until a case was brought before the Council, or in other words until it might be too late to be of practical use. The language of the despatch further appeared to us to be ambiguous in respect of his military qualifications and powers, for we were told that his functions were to be essentially those of a civilian administrator with military knowledge and experience,—a definition that seemed on the whole to postulate a soldier, for how could a civilian possess military experience—and yet that his duties were to be more of a civil than a military nature—a phrase that seemed to be not incompatible with the appointment of a civilian—and further, that he was specially to advise the Governor-General in Council on questions of general policy as distinct from purely military questions, a distinction which seemed to contravene the previous definition of his duties and which, we thought, that it would not be possible to maintain in practice. We accordingly represented to the Secretary of State that the functions which His Majesty's Government proposed to assign to the Military Supply Member could not properly be performed except by a soldier and that such in our opinion he ought always to be ; just as the Military Member has hitherto invariably been. We did not ask that any alteration should be made in the existing law that regulates the appointment of Members of Council, but we represented that the nomination of a civilian would be fatal to the safeguards which we desired to create. His Majesty's Government have not, of course, the power to bind their successors except by the precedent which they are about to create. The first appointment, however, which will be that of a Military Officer will set an example, which, I venture to think, no future Government will be found to depart from, for from the day that a civilian is appointed to the office the administrative system which is now being set up will be, in my judgment, even if it has lasted so long, fated to disappear. Secondly, in order to clear up the ambiguities in the position of the Military Supply Member and to place the full benefit of his military knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Viceroy and his colleagues, we proposed that outside the necessary functions of his department, he should be available for official consultation by the head of the Government on all military questions without distinction, and not only upon questions of general policy or where cases are marked for Council. We proposed that identical conditions should apply to both Military Departments and that upon the submission of any case from either Department, the Viceroy should, if he considers it necessary, refer it to the head of the other Department for advice. We informed the Secretary of State that we did not anticipate that this would become the general practice in either case, but that the power of reference was required in order to relieve the Viceroy of a

BURDENSOME RESPONSIBILITY

and that in our view it would when resorted to tend to promote co-ordination. His Majesty's Government informed us in reply that these proposals were consistent with the right of the Viceroy to consult any member of his Council on any subject and that there would therefore be no objection to concede them without giving to either member any special right to be consulted or to vote upon the proposals of the other. How important this concession is may be seen by a contrast with the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in paragraph 25 of which we had been informed that in future the adviser of the Commander-in-Chief would be the sole expert in the Government on purely military questions. I am myself of opinion that with two military officers of distinction upon the Executive Council nothing could be more unwise than to separate them so to speak into water-tight compartments and compel each to work in complete detachment from the others. The more they cooperate and know of each other's policy and views the better it will be both for the Government of India and for the Indian army. It was with the same object in view, namely to secure complete foreknowledge of all important military questions by both our military advisers and to secure harmonious co-operation between the two departments and their heads that we made a further proposal. The Secretary of State had suggested in his despatch the revival of the Mobilisation Committee with the Military Supply Member sitting upon it. We proposed to lay down that all important changes in military organisation or conditions of service of all ranks or in customs affecting the native army or its departments which might originate from either Military Department must, of necessity, be submitted for discussion to this Committee, or to an analogous committee, with such other more suitable designation as might be decided upon and that the Commander-in-Chief and Military Supply Member should be essential members of this Committee. This will mean that no important changes affecting the native army, or indeed any portion of the army can be put forward without running the gauntlet of a highly competent expert body upon which the principal military officers at the Head-quarters of Government will sit and at those meetings both the military advisers of the Government of India must be present. This rule will provide for the exhaustive discussion from every point of view of all military proposals and should relieve the Governor-General-in-Council of a good deal of preliminary work which might otherwise fall either upon the Viceroy or upon his colleagues.

Our next proposals were directed to securing that the Government of India should be effectively and powerfully represented in the new Army Department, and that means should be provided by which the head of the Government should be kept in the closest touch with its policy and proceedings. The Secretary of State's despatch had been silent as to the rank of the new Secretary to Government in this Department. It will be this officer who will be the ordinary channel of communication between the Department and the Viceroy, who will possess the access to the latter enjoyed by all Secretaries to Government, and who will be the custodian, inside the Department, of the traditions and principles of the Government of India. We thought that it would be invidious if this officer as the official representative of Government were of lower rank than his colleagues at the head of other branches in the Department, and we accordingly proposed that he should be either a Major-General, or, if a Colonel, that he should have the local rank of Major-General. This proposal was agreed to.

AN ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARD.

Finally we proposed to draw up a definite shedule of all cases in the Army Department, which it should be the duty of the Secretary to Government in the Department to submit to the Viceroy before orders could be passed upon them. This was intended as an additional safeguard to the full and complete knowledge and control by the Governor-General. The idea met with the approval of his Majesty's Government. The whole of the above proposals, which were put forward with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, were submitted by us to the Secretary of State as the minimum which in our judgment was necessary in order to render the new organisation practicable. The Secretary of State informed us in his final reply that they did not contravene the provisions of his despatch and that some of them were in exact fulfilment of the wishes and intentions there conveyed. We were very glad to make this discovery, since, while securing points to which we attached the utmost importance, we learned that we were at the same time acting in accordance with the desires of his Majesty's Government. Whether the system thus modified will be in any way superior to that with which we have hitherto been familiar, or, whether it will possess any permanent vitality, the future alone will show. We have seen so many schemes of military organisation rise and fall in recent years that prophecy is dangerous. The new scheme is not of our creation. All that we have been in a position to do is to effect the removal of some of its most apparent anomalies and to place its various parts in more scientific relation to each other. We have converted the position of the Military-Supply member into one of greater efficacy and utility. We have very considerably strengthened the guarantees for civil supervision and control in the last resort. I expect that the new system, like the old, will depend in the main upon the personal equation for its success or failure. It is only necessary for me to add upon the wider aspect of the case that the sole object which my colleagues and myself have had in view, since the commencement of the present discussion, has been the maintenance of the constitutional authority of the Government of India. Individual views or susceptibilities are of minor importance. We hold that it would be incompatible with the proper conduct of Indian Government, if the full degree of intelligent and informed control over military matters, consigned to the Governor-General in Council by the law, were to be weakened. No one who has been responsible for the Government, as long as I have, can be blind to the importance of this consideration and that Governor-General would, in my judgment, be untrue to his office, who did not regard it as his bounden duty to sustain the prerogative which was conceded to the Government of India as far back as three quarters of a century ago.

FEELING IN SIMLA.

The announcement made by Lord Curzon in the Council, to-day, of the modifications obtained by the Government of India in the Military reorganisation scheme has produced a sensation. Some of the supporters of the original proposals still hold that the alterations, now introduced, are immaterial. Others, however, are of opinion that they curtail very greatly the powers given to Lord Kitchener by the India Office Despatch. At the same time, it is recognised that the scheme, as it now stands, does not do away with the dual control, while the sources of possible friction still remain, and are so serious that it is doubted whether the new arrangement can prove permanently successful.

Now that the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department is to be a Major-General, the name of Major-General De Brath, lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department is being mentioned for it. The Secretary to the Government of India in the Supply Department remains only a Colonel, and the post will most probably be eventually filled by an officer of one of the Supply Department immediately concerned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR STORES COMMISSION.

Mr. Brodrick Examined.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The War Stores Commission opened to-day. Mr. Brodrick, who was the first witness called, dwelt upon the enormous amount of work the War Office had to cope with during the war and the difficulty of obtaining adequate financial advice.

A CLEVER ROBBERY.

EX-CONVICT'S RUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

A case is under investigation by the Government Railway Police at Sealdah in which a respectable Hindu woman, named Mrinalini Debi, was decoyed and robbed of all her jewellery, money and some clothes, valued in all at about Rs. 500, by a man, named Abinash Mukerjee, a noted character who had been under police surveillance, but had been untraced since 1904 when he was released from jail. The accused called on the complainant and introducing himself as Gungadhur Karmokar told her that he had been sent to fetch her by her mother, a resident in the village of Shaikpara, who was lying dangerously ill. He produced a letter in support of his statement and the complainant packed up her jewellery, money and some clothes in a portmanteau and, taking with her a maid servant, left her home on the 25th of May, accompanied by the accused to whom she entrusted her portmanteau, believing him to be a trustworthy man sent by her mother.

The trio proceeded to Dursona station when the complainant with her maid servant got into the female compartment of the train. The accused was believed to have got into the next carriage, but was missing when the complainant alighted at Madanpur railway station, and has not yet been found.

THE CARRIAGE OF JUTE IN BENGAL.

REFORMS ASKED FOR,

CALCUTTA, JULY 18,

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Railway Board with reference to the railway rates charged for the carriage of jute to Calcutta, make the following recommendations :—

(a) That the anomalous relations, at present subsisting between the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Inland Steamer Companies, should be revised in order that competition for water carriage may be encouraged ;

(b) That the shortest route from the jute districts to Calcutta should be adopted;

(c) That an average rate of 4 annas per maund for 3 1-2 maund bales should be introduced for jute, transported by that route ; and

(d) That the rates charged for the carriage of jute on the Northern section of the E. B. S. Railway should be reduced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE IN SAKHALIN.

Approaching Vladivostock.

LONDON, JULY 18.

General Linievitch telegraphs that the Japanese on the 14th inst. were bombarding Naibuchi on south-western coast of Sakhalin.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following telegram which was received on Sunday last from the Japanese Government has been forwarded us by the courtesy of Mr. S. Hayashi Japanese Consul in Bombay :—

"The Saghalin army reports : Our army pursuing the enemy dislodged him from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Blijineye (two miles west of Vladimirovka) on the 10th instant, and occupied both places,

The enemy's main force retreated to a fortified position on the north-west of Dalineye, where with some field guns and machine guns a stubborn resistance was offered.

Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th instant and routed the enemy towards Manka at dawn of the 12th instant. The enemy's losses are yet unascertainable, but are probably at least 15 0."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 17.

General Linievitch telegraphs that some Japanese torpedo boats have entered Olga Bay on the mainland, north of Vladivostock.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

M de Witte Interviewed.

LONDON, JULY 18.

M de Witte, being interviewed, said the Tsar desires peace, but M. de Witte fears that the Japanese terms will be such as to prevent an agreement, in which case Russia is prepared to fight on for years.

DINNER TO M. TAKAHASHI.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has given a dinner in honour of M. Takahashi, the Japanese financial agent, who expressed his deep appreciation of the financial support given to Japan at a critical parisod.

MR. BALFOUR'S REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

The Reason for Withdrawal.

Mr. Balfour withdraws his Redistribution Resolution mentioned on the 11th instant, and proceeds with the Bill next session.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The withdrawal of Mr. Balfour's Redistribution Resolution is due to the decision of the Speaker of the House of Commons that the complex proposals contained in the Resolution must be taken separately and not voted in a single Resolution and this would have greatly protracted the debate.

The announcement that the Unionist Party will hold a meeting to-day to consider the position of the Redistribution question, and the remaining business of the session has evoked excited conjectures in the lobbies which apparently are not warranted.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour is strongly criticized for failing to ascertain the Speaker's views on his Redistribution Resolutions before introducing them.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN CEYLON.

Mr. Lyttelton, replying to Mr. Schwann, said he had no information regarding the working of the law for imprisonment for debt in Ceylon, but will ask the Governor for a report on the subject.

THE BRITISH FLEET LEAVES BREST.

Honors for the Officers.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The British fleet left Brest last evening.

President Loubet has created Admiral May Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor and Admiral Bridgman a Commander of the same Order. All the Commandants of the British ships at Brest have been made officers of the Legion of Honor.

LATER.

The visit of the British fleet to Brest is universally recognised as productive of the best feeling between the two peoples and the navies.

RETURN OF ANOTHER EXILE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

M. Guerin, the hero, who defended Fort Chabrol against the Paris authorities, has availed himself of the pardon granted by President Loubet and has returned to Paris.

ROYAL SYMPATHY FOR SIR A. MACDONNELL.

Blessing from the Pope.

His Majesty King Edward has telegraphed to Dublin expressing his sympathy with Sir Antony Macdonnell in his illness and hopes for his speedy recovery.

His Holiness the Pope has also sent a message of sympathy and his special blessing.

RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

Her Majesty the Queen yesterday presided at the first meeting of the new Red Cross Society embodying the Red Cross Association, National Aid Society and kindred bodies.

Her Majesty appealed for assistance to the women of the whole Empire.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE COINAGE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Council, this Bill was proceeded with.

The Hon. Mr. Baker said: "I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill to amend and consolidate Acts relating to Coinage. The present Coinage Act was originally passed in 1870. Some of its provisions, such as that which relates to coinage of gold mohurs and other gold coins, are obsolete and some others are not altogether appropriate to the conditions of the present time. It is proposed to make the necessary amendments in respect of these matters in the present Bill. In addition to these points, however, which are of minor consequence, there are three matters of importance with which it is proposed to deal in the Bill.

In the first place it is desired to take power to coin and issue a nickel coin of the value of one anna. We have already consulted public opinion on this project and have ascertained it is entirely favourable it is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell at length upon it. If the experiment should prove successful, the question of extending the use of nickel to coins of the denomination of half an anna and two annas respectively, will be for consideration hereafter, but this step is not contemplated at present and no provision is made for it in the Bill.

Secondly, we desire to take power to substitute bronze coins for the copper subsidiary coinage now in use. Here also we have already ascertained that public opinion is in favour of the change. We shall take power to continue to coin copper until the Mints have been equipped for the production of bronze coins, but that will not, I hope, before more than a comparatively short time.

The third substantive alteration in the law which it is proposed to make relates to the treatment of light weight silver coins. The present law on the subject is contained in sections 16 and 17 of the Act of 1870. These provide that when a genuine coin which has lost more than 2 per cent in weight by reasonable wear is tendered to a Government officer empowered under the Act he shall cut or break it and shall pay for it at the rate of one rupee per tola. When the Act of 1870 was passed the mints were open for the free coinage of silver and a rupee of full weight was always necessarily worth exactly the same as the silver contained in it. If, therefore, a person presented a short weight rupee, the loss he suffered by cutting or breaking was exactly proportionate to the shortage in weight and it was not inequitable that he should suffer this loss. But when mints were closed and the rupee became a taken coin, the value of silver contained in it became widely different from and less than its face value. If, therefore, the provisions of the present Act were strictly applied, the result would be to mulct the tenderer of a short weight rupee, not only of proportion of value due to shortage, but also of whole difference between the bullion value and face value of the coin. This was productive of hardship to innocent holders and, in order to minimize this, in 1899 the Government issued a notification declaring they would receive rupees which were short weight by not more than 7 1/4 per cent (and had not been tampered with) at their face value, and also that they would receive rupees which were short by more than 6 1/4 per cent, but not more than 25 per cent at reduced rates ranging from 12 to 14 annas to the rupee. Under the Act as it stood, the Government had no express authority to do this, though its action was perfectly legal, being merely a relaxation of the strict letter of the law, but it is manifestly undesirable to maintain on the Statute book a provision which is admitted harsh and inequitable and which is not enforced in practice. We, therefore, propose to modify the provisions of the existing law so as to conform to the practice which experience has shown to be appropriate. This is done in clause 17 of the present bill. We do not, in this clause, fix the actual percentages corresponding to the 6 1/4 per cent and 25 per cent to which I have referred, but we take power to determine them by rules, subject always to the legal remedy.

The Council then adjourned to the 11th instant.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT COORLA.

TRAINS COLLIDE WHILE SHUNTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

A serious railway accident occurred near Coorla, last night. The local train from Kalyan going to Bombay, by some yet unexplained means, ran into a refuse train from Bombay which was being shunted at Coorla Station in order to allow the ordinary train to pass, when it was run into. Eight of the refuse wagons on the train were badly derailed and smashed. The line was blocked and all trains were detained for some hours. The Madras mail which leaves Bombay at 8-30 p. m. was the first train that managed to get through, but instead of arriving at 2-10 in the morning, arrived at nine, seven hours late. The District Traffic Superintendent went to the scene and directed operations. The other night trains are expected at midday.

LATER.

Last night's trains came at 1-1 in the afternoon and another at two. Bombay papers were delivered at 3-20. But the evening fast train came at the usual time. Traffic is now restored.

Immediately, on receipt of the news, a breakdown gang under Mr. F. Zinc, the station master at Byculla, set out and it was followed shortly after by Mr. C. Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent, Concan district, Mr. W. Watson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Ablett, Locomotive Foreman, and Mr. T. W. Brown, Traffic Inspector. Owing to the nature of the contents of the wrecked trucks the task of clearing the line was exceedingly unpleasant and the work was considerably hindered by the rain which prevailed for the greater part of the times Within eight hours of the collision the up-line was cleared and all the trains which had been detained at various stations, were allowed to proceed including the Calcutta and Madras mails which had started from the Victoria Terminus at 8-30 and 9-30 p.m. respectively. Though there was fortunately no loss of life, there was serious inconvenience and loss in the passenger traffic. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock both the up and down lines were in working order, but not before a vexatious delay of many hours had been caused to passengers who had left Bombay on Monday night for Poona and other stations beyond where the accident occurred.

The usual official Government enquiry will be held shortly as to the cause of the collision.

LAWN TENNIS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 18.

American Lawn Tennis Tournament, held recently at the Gymkhana Club, attracted a large number of entries, and the individual matches excited a great deal of interest, most of the matches being vigorously and prettily played. Five couples scratched, The following are the results :—

Miss. Trevor and Mr. Lucas (45) won the game.

Mrs. Keayxlees and Mr. Kincaid 42 ; Mrs. Hale and Mr. Forbes 38 ; Mrs. Burrows and Mr. Heath 35 ; Miss. Adam and Captain Umfreville 32 ; Mrs. Marshall and Mr. Oakes 32 ; Mrs. Thomson and Colonel Stevens 31 ; Mrs Kemp and Captain Hopwood 31 ; Mrs. Glasford and Mr. Herbert 27 ; Mrs. Bowers and Captain Fisher 15.

AN ACCIDENT TO A MOTOR CAR.

A serious smash up of a motor car occurred to two Europern gentlemen this evening near the Yerrowda golf links. The driver having evidently lost control of the car, it ran against a kerb stone and dashed down a khud drop of several feet. The car became a perfect wreck. Fortunately nobody was killed. The names of the gentlemen are not yet known.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Some great Foreign Pictures.

STAGE TYPES.

THE MME. GUILBERT OF TO-DAY.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE Show of French and of Dutch Pictures, of the great modern time, that Messrs. Obach are now holding, may well be regarded as, in a sense, the complement of their other Show, of notable English Pictures. The time has gone by for presenting us with exhaustive Exhibitions of the French Romantics. They are accepted. No one doubts their status, nowadays—the "Romantic," which was at one time Revolutionary, has become Classic in its turn. But it is delightful to behold, now and again some picked examples ; and it is such that, with a few pieces by great Dutchmen thrown in, Messrs. Obach are at present offering for our vision. The veteran Harpignies—the one man of the School who still survives in the flesh—is not unrepresented but admirable as he is it is not remarkable, if we concentrate attention, for the most part, on the earlier exponents of principles to which Harpignies remains faithful.

First, however, one word for two modern Dutchmen, each of whom is represented by a single picture of high excellence. Mauve is one of these men. A painter of sheep, in comparison with whom our English Sidney Cooper hardly exists, in comparison with whom our own James Ward has indeed at times something of prosaic, though the simpler of his pieces are quite beautiful—Anton Mauve here depicts black and white cattle, and the lowlying meadow, and the silvery greyness of a Dutch sky of the most tranquil hours. He reaches absolutely his highest level in the force and subtlety of the work. The second painter is James Maris—accomplished painter generally of thickened atmosphere over the Dutch canals and of the low, obscured sky of cities. Here his triumph is "The Sand Barge." A sharp bend of the slate-coloured river ; green herbage on either side ; the pale blue shirted man alone in the sand barge, under the grey sky—that is the subject ; and the masterpiece that is made of it depends entirely upon the instantaneous precision with which the true relation of these things in all their fascinating union, is noted and registered.

Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, Dupre, Rousseau, and, then that delightful artist of our own time, Fantin-Latour, are the great Frenchmen. "Evening" shows Corot most impressive : a large picture of a sunset land—a stream, a wildspread tree, with golden light discerned through it, and thin clouds, delicately rose-coloured, combed out over remote ethereal heavens. His smaller "Early Morning" is coolness itself. From these canvases, in which the inspiring motive has been the peace of Nature, we pass to a most notable Diaz, in which the great disturbance of the world has been the theme. Diaz's "L'Orage" shows a heath which the witches of "Macbeth" might fitly people, or which might be the background to the most appalling of the sorrows of Lear. A little Rousseau, "The Forest of Fontainebleau"—with trees of coppery gold—displays one who was a very leader of the Romantics to quite distinct advantage. There is a cleared space —a breathing space in the encumbered forest—and, then the foliage touched with rich light.

But not less remarkable is the atmosphere that is obtained in the "Fisherman" picture, by Jules Dupre—a canvas of that utmost delicacy which is one of the phases or one of the true qualities of power Dubre was probably the only French Romantic, who ever painted in England—a wide, flat landscape, with gleams in it of Southampton Water, was lithographed successfully, some 50 years ago by the art, of Francaise. To the last, at the Obach Gallery, is left Fantin-Latour. His "Roses" is an important picture ; roses red, yellow, white, and pink—roses everywhere. But, though "important" and, of course, brilliantly clever, the piece lacks the usual happy studiedness of arrangement. On this account alone it is true to say—and it must be said plainly —that the Master has bequeathed to us many a performance of more unquestioned charm.

The earliest news concerning the Sheffield Triennial Festival has just been issued, and the dates of the successive performances are arranged for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October, 4, 5, and 6, of the present year. Everybody who remembers the beginning of the Sheffield Festivals some years ago will not be surprised to learn that this musical feast has now become quite a Northern institution. Yorkshiremen know instinctively the best way of going about their business, and we are informed that the whole of the seats in the Albert Hall will be numbered and reserved, in order to prevent inconvenience, waste of time, and disappointment. The Duke of Norfolk takes the position of President of the Festival. Naturally he is much concerned with the artistic work of this particular town, when one remembers the enormous properties which belong to him there including such well-known names in connection with the Howards as Surrey-street and Norfolk Park. Among the vice-presidents are the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Scarbrough, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Wharncliffe, the Lord Mayor, and finally, but by no means the least in the list, the Master Cutler, Mr. George Hall, J. P. In the announcement of the principal artists, one is just a little sorry to note that the old-fashion of Italian nomenclature is still retained ; this, of course, is a minor point, but it would be just as well, if in a town so thoroughly English and so thoroughly imbued with a spirit of English music as Sheffield such superfluous Italian translations as soprani, contralti, tenor and above all baritoni should be used simply for the sake of an old Italian custom. The chorus-master is Dr. Henry Coward, Weingartner is to be the conductor, Mr. J. W. Phillips will be the organist, and the full orchestra will be associated with a voluntary chorus of over three hundred voices. In that last phrase the musical enthusiasm of Yorkshire and generally of the North of England is fully expressed. After all, Sir Edward Elgar seems to be justified in his enthusiasm for the North.

A very large audience filled the vast spaces of the Crystal Palace to listen to the Festival Concert of British Music, which was really a glorified ballad concert of music by native composers and displayed warmer enthusiasm for the work of the soloists than for the achievements of the chorus and orchestra. The chorus was extremely good, except that, as compared with the former Hendel Festival choruses, the sopranos seemed to lack brilliancy. The three orchestral items were Sir A. C. Mackenzie's "Benedictus," two of Dr. Cowen's old English dances, and Mr. German's "Tarantell," from his Gipsy Suite. Anybody acquainted with the music and the acoustic peculiarities of the Palace will know instinctively that the first named was best suited to its surroundings. A band of several hundreds cannot do justice to music of a light kind which depends on rapidity and grace of movement for its effect. The chorus sang Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens" with fine sonority and took part in Sir Charles Stanford's "Sea Songs," and sang also "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," by Coleridge-Taylor, and the "Challenge of Thor," from "King Olaf," by Sir Edward Elgar. Much of the dramatic point of "Hiawatha" was lost in the great space, though, taking everything into account, Dr Cowen (and Mr. Heddcock, on whom much of the work of preparation had fallen) did wonders. The wonder was that a chorus of over three thousand could be so brisk and probably it is only in England that it could be done.

It will be seen that the concert cannot claim to have had any artistic significance beyond this, but it is a good thing to have familiarised many thousands with the idea that a whole concert of British music can be listened to with pleasure and profit. The programme consisted of eighteen items of which eleven were vocal solos, and the singers who sang them were (in the order of their appearance) Mr. Kennerley Rumford, Miss Ada Crossley, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mr. Andrew Black, Madame Clara Butt, and Mr. Ben Davies. All sang extremely well, but the songs they sang were so familiar that to enumerate them would be tedious. It was a pleasant reflection that it was possible to draw up a list of favourities of native origin in which nothing was included that was not worthy of being heard.

The first new work of the season at Covent Garden was produced on June 28. It was "L'Oracolo" by Signor Franco Leoni, the text of which is by Signor Zanoni, and is based on Fernald's drama of Chinese life in San Francisco—"The Cat and the Cherub." A drunken keeper of an opium den kidnaps a child and hides it in a cellar, and kills San Lui, the lover of the child's sister, who rescues him. He is in turn strangled with his own pigtail by San Lui's father, who guesses him to be the criminal, and his lifeless body rolls on the ground as the curtain falls. The peculiar grimness of the tragedy is not reproduced in the music, which is a piece of young Italian realism. Though there are a few Oriental harmonies and progressions, the spirit is that which animates Mascagni and Puccini, especially the latter Signor Leoni's melodies are of a somewhat conventional cut. He can be picturesque up to a certain point, but cannot rise to the trrnslation of real drama into music. A love duet is effective, but is quite Italian, and so is a lament over San Lui's body. The choruses are effective, but their atmosphere is not Eastern though they illustrate Chinese life. The great merit of the opera is its scoring, which is remarkably clever all through and much richer in effect than is usual with music of the young Italian school. "L'Oracolo" was excellently staged and very well played. Signor Scotti as the villainous keeper of the opium den, gave a good sketch of depravity, and Mlle. Donalda sang admirably. As San Lui, M. Dalmeres was extremely vigorous, and M. Marcoux and M. Cotreuil and Mme. Paulin played the remaining parts.

It is the drawback to the stage from an artistic point of view that anything in the shape of ultra-delicate sketching of character is almost impossible. We miss a point if it is too delicate. Mr. Jerome has put it on record that a stage hero came on without his fair wig on one occasion, and wearing only his own hair, which was black; and the result was that the audience took him for the villain, mistook his noble sentiments for vile sarcasms, and hissed him roundly. In the main, the stage has not shaken off to any great extent the shackles of melodrama. Even if the heroes of our plays are not bound to have fair hair, they must at least be young and good-looking. All our other characters must conform to rule. Mr. Max Beerbohm points out, in a criticism of a piece which ran a brief course of a week recently, how absurd is the conventional American on the English stage. "Always blatant, always cool, always resourceful, always ready with dreadful funniments in the manner of Max Adeler." He is the same in every play. As Mr. Beerbohm says, it certainly does seem strange that our playwrights can give us nothing better than this one old battered simulacrum. When they have reformed the stage American, they might turn their attention to the stage member of the Smart Set. He (or she) badly needs new treatment.

The reappearance this season of Mme. Yvette Guilbert in London for a series of matinees at the Haymarket Theatre has shown once more what a wonderfully delicate artist, despite all that may be said concerning her selection of songs, she really is. Her style has possibly become more mature since last she was heard in town; but it would seem that maturity only adds to her charm. She has an instinct altogether wonderful for the feelings and thoughts of former and well-known periods. One remembers well how, when last she was in London, she took her audience by storm with her exquisite rendering of "La Grand'mere." It would seem as though she had developed this side of her art with particular care, for in the "Chansons Pompadour" and the "Chansons Crinoline," with which she has been delighting audiences during the past fortnight, she has without question brought her art to a point of excellence, both in design and in accomplishment, which one simply accepts without thinking of extravagant phrases attach to it. If the true art of any design is the concealment of artifice, then, indeed Yvette Guilbert may be said to have attained the old Latin poet's ideal; for she has reduced the terms of art to their simplest terms? she seems to have taken every element of complexity from the various songs, which she sings, and at the same time acts—for the acting of a song is very often much more significant than the vocal side of the matter—and with infinite pains she has made the result, as a great writer has put the matter, quite simple without being blank. It seems to have been her pleasure to acquaint the London public on the occasion of her present visit with the manners and fashions of the ante-revolutionary epoch in French history, so far as it can be revived by a single artist. In this ambition she has been entirely successful. Nothing more delicate more delightfully appealing or more charming in their own way can be imagined than her interpretation of such a song as "Le Jaloux et la Menteuse" or "Est-il bien vrai?" To each of these Mme. Yvette Guilbert gives all the great powers of her delicate humour, and what one may call her unerring sense of tact. A wit once described the word tact as being "the nimble sense of fitness"; it is precisely this nimble sense of fitness which invariably accompanies this artist's work; and we may hasten to add that her present visit to London has proved this fact right to the hilt. There have been many, perhaps, who not appreciating the complete sense of artistry which pervades her work, have somewhat misunderstood her aims and the objects which she has really in view. Such people as these belong to that peculiar and quite inexplicable class which invariably reads into such an art as is that of Mme. Guilbert all kinds of secondary meanings. In England we are apt to be a trifle prurien; but it is an excellent sign that good art, fine art, as it is brought to us from France by this notable singer and actress, is at last winning the full and right appreciation of the public. In dealing with many a vocal artist in these columns we have ventured to make a very definite distinction between those who, without any dramatic feeling, possess magnificent voices, and those who, with vocal accomplishments that are not of the highest order, are yet able to make great operatic successes. Yvette Guilbert stands exactly between these two classes; she has a sweet voice, and she possesses extreme fineness of ear; yet one may doubt if on the operatic stage she would be likely to take an audience by storm; even Melba discovered what might possibly become an analogous experience when she essayed the part of Brunnhilde in America; but such thoughts as these detracts in no way from the fascination, the charm, and the perfect art of Yvette Guilbert.

CRICKET.

YOUNG HINDU C. C. vs. ARYAN.

This match was played on the Marine grounds on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 61 runs. Scores:—

YOUNG HINDUS.

R H Jhangiani, b Vartak	7
W B Kirtikar, b Vartak	20
D S Donvalkar, st Sakhardande, b Vartak	2[illegible]
P N Dandekar, b Patil	10
A A Naik, c and b Patil	2
R B Kirtikar, run out	13
N S Nerurkar, c Patil, b Vartak	6
K N Dhairyawan l b-w, b Pilgaokar	11
G V Varerkar, c Patil, b Vartak	0
M H Kirtikar, b Vartak	1
N T Vaswani, not out	4
Extras	10
Total	106

ARYAN C. C.

K V Trilokekar, b W B Kirtikar	6
H N Patil, b W H Kirtikar	9
Pilgaokar, c M H Kirtikar, b W B Kirtikar	0
Geradia c M H Kirtikar, b W B Kirtikar	0
Vartak, b W B Kirtikar	10
Sakhardande, b W B Kirtikar	0
Jaykar, not out	11
Khenbane, b M H Kirtikar	1
Acharya c Naik, b W B Kirtikar	3
Karmarkar, run out	1
Karande, b W B Kirtikar	2
Extras	2
Total	45

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FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE RUGBY CODE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. COLABA GARRISON.

A STIMULUS has been given to Rugby football in Bombay this season by the improved form shown by the Gymkhana and the Casuals and by the formation of a team from the Yorkshire Regiment and another from the Colaba Garrison. Several very interesting practice games have taken place on the Cooperage and the Oval lately, in which most of the principal players in Bombay have participated, and these games culminated on Monday evening in a match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Colaba Garrison on the Cooperage, which from start to finish was watched with the closest interest by a fair gathering of spectators. One or two prominent players were absent from the Gymkhana team, notably the two three-quarters Pope and Murray. The first named turned out for the Garrison, while the latter was unable to play. Their absence necessitated the withdrawal of Arnot from the back to the three-quarter line, but this is an experiment which will not tend to strengthen the back division quite apart from the fact that it distinctly weakens the forward line, Arnot being one of the best scrummagers in the team. Brand resumed his old place in the three-quarter line, Griffith's being Blair's colleague at half. These changes, together with the fact that Ward and Fischer were both playing in the back division and Cadell, Mackay, and Nigel Jones in the forward line, made the Gymkhana fifteen nearly a representative one. In the circumstances the scratch team from Colaba may be congratulated on having made such a good fight, being only defeated by one point. They were very greatly handicapped inasmuch that they only had 13 men and were further weakened in the second half owing to one of their men having to retire from the game. Curiously enough the Military team did best in the second half when playing with only 12 men. The Gymkhana pressed their opponents hard in the first half, the forwards and three-quarters playing a sterling good game. About midway through the period Ward got over for the Gymkhana and obtained a try, and shortly before the interval Fischer did likewise, but Arnot who was entrusted with the kicks failed. The second half was more even, but the soldiers, breaking away ten minutes after the restart, obtained a try which Pope converted. The game shortly afterwards closed without any further points being made. Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 Tries (6 points).
Colaba Garrison	1 Goal (5 points).

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Messrs. S. J. Gillum C M Ward; D H Brand, P F Fischer, P J Arnott, H Blair J H Griffiths, P R Cadell, G C Mackay, F O Annesley, C E L Gilbert, B G Gillett, E Nigel-Jones, J E de B Cowey and P W Jupe.

Colaba Garrison.—Lieut Pope, R A. Privates Walker, Woodruffe, Boswell and Parkin, Corporal Goldsboro, Lieut Holmes, R A, Lieut Watson, R A, Lieut Roughton R A, Bombardier Clapham, Privates L es, Coldwell, and Leach.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

THE game yesterday evening in the Harwood League was between the Y.M.C.A. and the Government Telegraph and as both teams have shown considerable improvement in their last few matches, a close and exciting encounter was looked forward to by the large number of spectators who lined the ground. Nor were the spectators disappointed, for a really good game resulted, ending in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by two goals to nil. The first half was scoreless, the Telegraph having, if anything, slightly the best of exchanges. Had their centreing been better they would almost inevitably have scored twice, but as things were the Y. M. C. A. backs were equal to the calls made on them. The second half was by far the most exciting, and the excitement evidently communicated itself to the players to judge from the attention they paid to each other, several flagrant fouls apparently escaping the notice of the referee. The curious part in connection with these fouls was that the players were so carried away by excitement that they forgot all about the existence of the referee, who was never once appealed to. Fortunately no damage was done and the rough play afforded some amusement to the spectators, although the game deteriorated. About ten minutes after the resumption of play, the Y. M. C. A. rushed the ball down the field and getting it inside the circle sent in a shot which the Telegraph custodian made a feeble and fruitless attempt to keep out. Five minutes later the Telegraph retaliated and from a melee in front of the Y. M. C. A. goal sent in a shot which found the net, the goal-keeper running out and missing the ball, which struck the cross bar with such force that it came down. After equalising the Telegraph were kept on the defensive for some time, and the Y. M. C. A., just ten minutes before time scored the winning point. The rest of the game was very evenly contested. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.	2 Goals
Government Telegraph	1 Goal

PRIZES AT MILAN.

THE prizes to be given at the Milan Exhibition in 1906 will include many handsome awards. The King of Italy has acceded to the request of the Executive Committee that the Royal donation of 100,000 lire should be utilised in the giving of prizes. It has now been settled that the sum will be divided as follows:—

In the section for decorative art one prize of 10,000 lire will be allotted for designs of dwelling houses, restaurants, &c.

2. In the section for land transport and balloons (a) a prize of 10,000 lire for automobiles which are in general public use;

(b) A prize of alike amount for balloons. On what principle this will be awarded will be decided later.

(c) A prize of 5,000 lire for the most practical automatic arrangement for the coupling of wagons. A portion of this sum may be used in enabling an inventor, who does not possess the means, to put his ideas into practice.

(d) A prize of 5,000 lire for a practical and simple apparatus to protect electricians from the dangers arising from contact with electricity conductors during work.

3. In the section for Art work a prize of 10,000 lire is given for an improvement or a process of manufacture, or any machine or apparatus which must be considered specially useful, or which is distinguished by its novelty and actual worth and which promises relatively great advantages to the nation in production or in economic use.

(4.) In the section for Hygiene a prize of 5,000 lire for the best plan practically tested for providing and distributing pure milk to people in very thickly populated centres.

(5.) In the section for providing healthy dwellings, a prize of 10,000 lire is given for the best plan for houses in groups suitable to the climate of Southern Italy.

(6.) In the sea-transport section a prize of 5,000 lire is set apart for motor-boats.

(7.) For the recreation section, (a) a prize of 5,000 lire for an international horse competition.

(b.) A prize of 5,000 lire for an international competition of musical bands.

Besides these Royal prizes there are many presented by public and private firms and individuals.

A prize of 5,000 lire from the Milan Savings Bank for the best type of workman's dwellings.

A prize of 3,000 lire from Count Commendatore Ottolenghi for the best Essay on "Being out of Work." A sum of 1,000 lire—first subscription of Signor Tomaso Migone—towards a prize for an automobile suitable for carrying the sick.

The Society of Italian Industries offers, among many smaller prizes, a gold medal and 8,000 lire for a new system of protection against injury from contact with both conductors of an electric transformer.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JULY 15.

ON the 7th instant, Nagpur welcomed its new Chief Commissioner, Mr. John Ontario Miller. His arrival, which was public, was timed for 7 a.m., but it did not take place till 3 p.m., the delay being due to the very serious washaway, which occurred near Katipurna on the G.I.P. Railway. On the 11th, Mr. Miller visited Sitabuldi Fort, and after being shown over the ramparts, which command a view of the city with its environs, witnessed a big gun drill, which was in course of progress, by the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles. Yesterday Mr. Miller, with Mr. B. Robertson, the Chief Secretary, drove over to the Secretariat, and after making minute enquiries and suggesting various changes, visited the Press, attached to the Secretariat, where he was met by Mr T. G. Green, the Superintendent, who conducted the party over the building. Mr. Miller was well phased at the order that prevailed in the building.

After a long period of anxious waiting, Jupiter Pluvius has been pleased to favour us with copious showers, which the parched uplands quickly absorbed. These showers have also cooled the atmosphere, making Nagpur habitable. Several districts have had heavy downpours, notably Jubbulpore, where many embankments have been breached. The crops in all the districts are doing well. Locusts invaded these Provinces early in the month, but the heavy rains have exterminated this serious pest to things agricultural. It is hoped that the rains, though late, may stop a severe famine—a contingency which the authorities were fully prepared to meet.

Now that the Government are here, and Mrs. Miller also, things are brightening up, cricket has started, the nets are being well-patronised morning and evening.

The Municipal Committee of the Nagpur Civil Station appreciate their civil greatness, and have promulgated new rules and regulations for the construction of houses. Speculators who have a penchant for assets in the shape of houses have had to pause. It is time this was done, for houses were rapidly being run up, light and air being rigidly excluded. "Mais nous avons changé tout cela," and in course of time this thriving town will have houses and parks laid out on the most scientific basis.

Nagpur intends to follow in the wake of Bombay, and we are to have electric trams. Messrs. Crompton and Co., have secured the contract; and it is hoped this Company will begin operations early, for the conveyance question is a thorn in the flesh of those who cannot afford the luxury of driving about in motor-cars and carriages. The streets are also badly lit with petroleum. This light never throws its radiance far, and the electric light, with which it is proposed to illuminate the town, will dispel the semi-darkness with which the place is now enveloped.

Simultaneously with the creation of a new Lieutenant-Governancy embracing the districts of Assam, Chittagong, Dacca, Rajshahai and the Hill Tipperah, Sambalpur has to be handed over to Bengal, the Central Provinces receiving in return a few Native States of Chota Nagpur. The Central Provinces cannot complain, for they, by giving up Sambalpur, are only giving up what once originally belonged to Bengal.

The conservancy of Nagpur is not what one with modern ideas would like it to be. The theory of hygiene held by the people is so very crude, that to eradicate it a decade at least must elapse. The Civil Surgeon, Colonel C. L. Swaine, is indefatigable in his endeavours to improve the sanitation of the town, and the little he has achieved amongst this most conservative people is a credit to him.

Rumour is afloat that Mr. J. O. Miller, the Chief Commissioner, has a scheme ready for the regeneration of Nagpur. The sooner this is an accomplished fact, the better will it be for Nagpur, especially the long-suffering poorer classes.

JOBBERY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been much interested in the correspondence appearing in your columns from day to day in reference to the Government's placing of the new Vernacular Readers. It would, I think, be much more exciting, if the great public benefactor "Vigorous Daunt" would reveal himself to the public and receive the hero-worship due to him for his endeavour to disclose the manner in which a Government deals with its contracts. There is no doubt that this gentleman is very vigorous in some of his statements. He professes that all his information is gleaned from the newspapers, but judging by his assertions, some of which have never appeared in the Press, he is very much in the know, and would appear to the ordinary observer to be voicing the grievances of a disappointed Publisher or Printer. That he is all powerful is shewn in his latest outburst inasmuch as with one sweep of his mighty pen, he can depose the Director of Public Instruction. As he is so conscientious and his effusions are only in the public interest it is his bounden duty, having regard to the principle that duty comes before sentiment, to perform this noble act, and, perhaps he will use his tremendous power in this direction in his next epistle.—Yours, &c,

CYNICUS.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED. "B. G."]

THE LATE MR. KHUNDERAO C. BEDARKAR.

As announced by us yesterday, Rao Bahadur Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B. A., LL. B., formerly Minister at Indore, died at Dumas on Monday morning in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was born in October 1841, and joined the service in April 1863 as Gujerati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter in the Bombay High Court. In September of the same year, he rose to the post of first Translator and Interpreter on the Appellate Side of the Court, the duties of which he discharged with conspicuous ability and zeal, gaining the good opinion of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court. In February 1867, Mr. Khunderao was appointed Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side; and three years later, that is in December 1869, he was appointed to act as fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court. In June 1872, he was appointed to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side, and off, and on, from that year until August 1885, he officiated as Registrar on nine different occasions holding the substantive post of Deputy Registrar. In November 1885, Mr. Khunderao was appointed to act as a Judge of Small Causes Court in Poona. In October 1890, his services were lent to the Maharajah Holkar as Dewan or Minister at Indore, the duties of which office he discharged for some years to the satisfaction of the Resident; but had to retire owing to the obstacles he experienced in introducing the reforms which he desired to introduce in the different departments of the State, especially the Judicial branch. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University and made himself useful in both capacities. On retiring from Indore, he settled down in Dumas in the Surat Collectorate. The deceased was a public-spirited gentleman, making friends wherever he went, and took a warm interest in the cause of education.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Lieutenant Colonels C. H. Beatson and G. J. Kellie I. M. S. are appointed to be Principal Medical Officers of the Kohat and Derajat Bannu Brigades respectively.

ARRIVALS, JULY 18.

Col J Monro, Staff from Ahmednagar
Capt A H Maclean, A & S High, on duty from England.
Capt E F Gordon-Tucker I M S, on leave from Mhow.
Lt A D Gunn, 110th M L I, on duty, from Poona.
Lt F T P Ebden, 42nd Deolali Regt on M C from Deolali.
Lt-Col R E R Morse, R A M C, from leave from England.
Lt T Fitz G King, Wiltshire Regt, on duty from England.
Lt V Elliott, R F A, to join, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES, JULY 18.

Lt G. Thompson, 2nd C Rangers, on duty to Ahmednagar.
Capt A H Maclean, A and S High, on duty to Poona

BEGINNING on the 1st of July it was the intention of the District Railway Company to run four electric trains per hour between Ealing and Acton and Hammersmith, Earl's Court, Kensington, Victoria, Westminster, Charing Cross, City, and all intermediate stations to Whitechapel inclusive. Second-class cars will not run on these trains. This will be the first service of electric passenger trains on the District Railway through London from west to east. It is to be feared that for the present, owing to the necessity for "sandwiching" the trains with those run on the present method, there will be little or no acceleration of speed.

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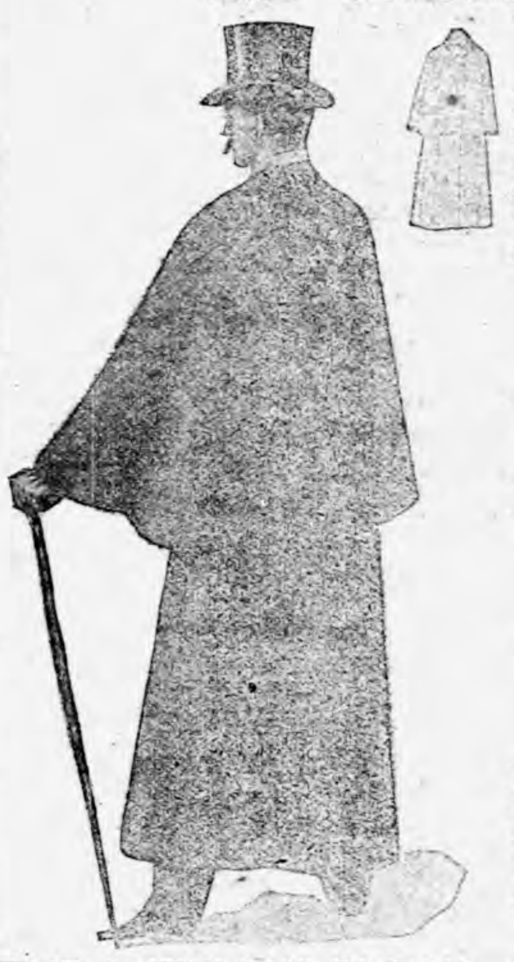

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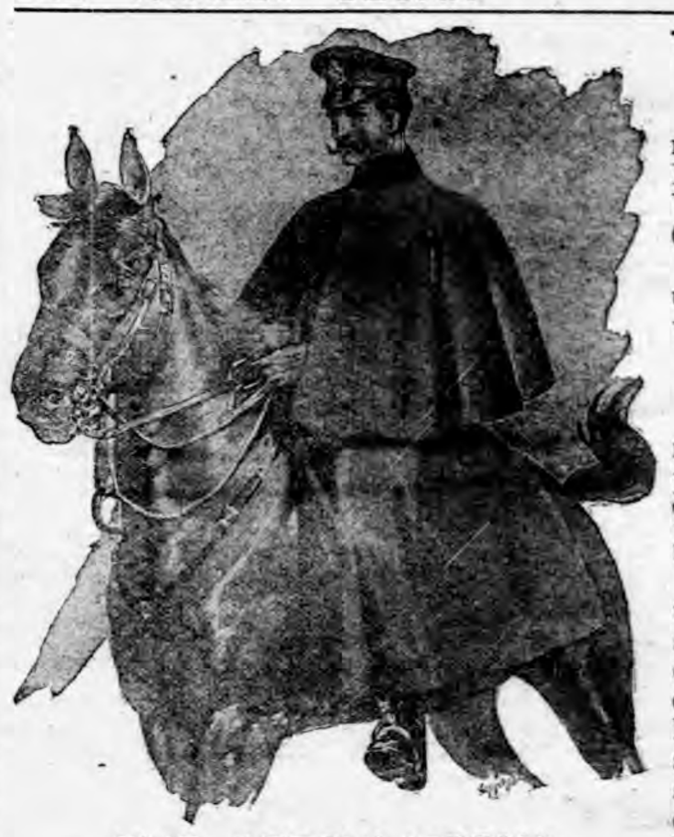

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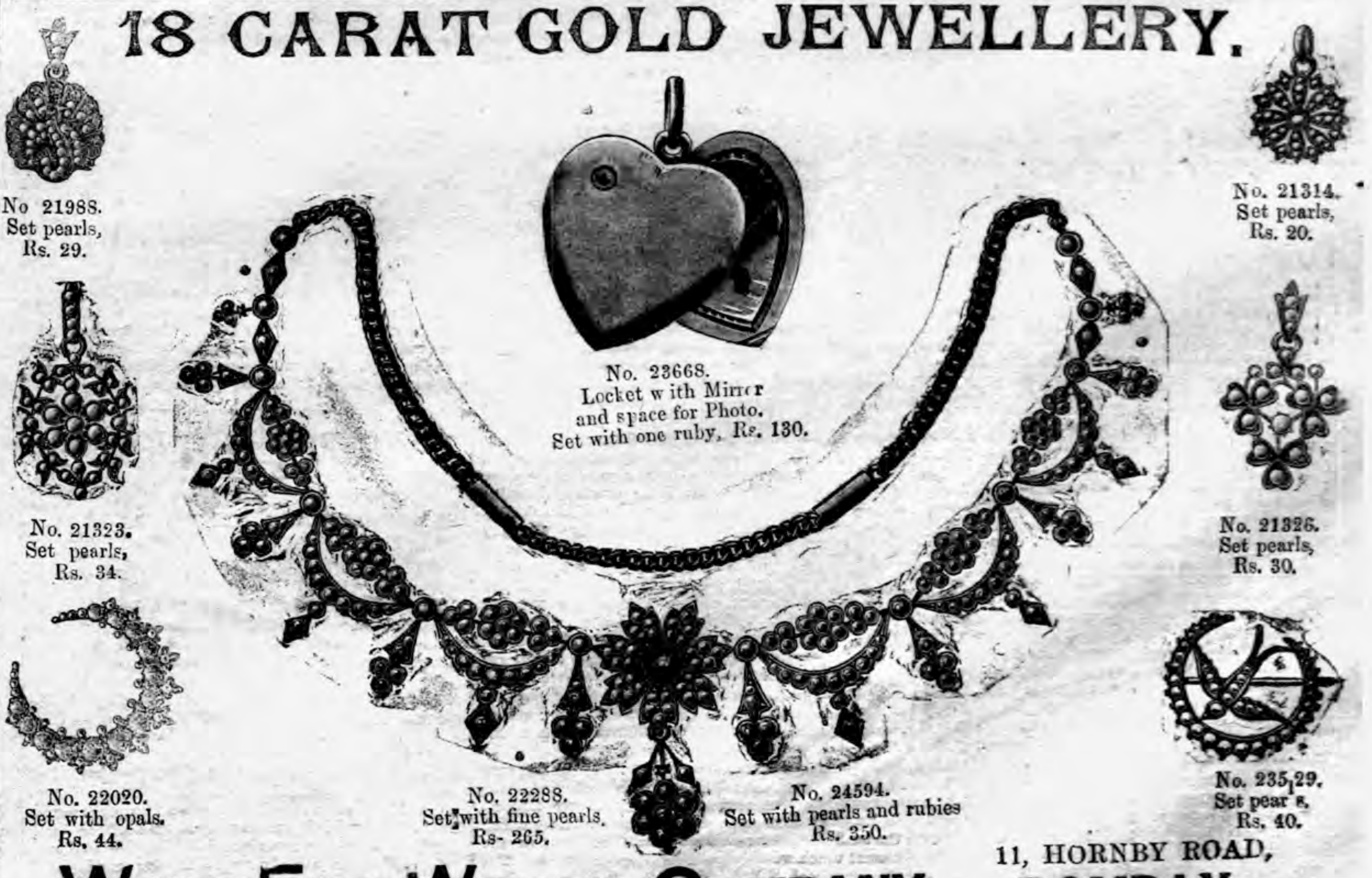

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RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

A KHOJA SUIT IN HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit of Meherali Muraj, a Khoja furniture dealer, against Sakarkhanubai, his wife, which had been instituted for the restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. K. E. Ghamat and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Raghvaya and Bhimji, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship said that the parties to the suit were married in 1901; almost from the first the union proved unhappy. About seven months after the event, the defendant left her husband in May 1902 and went to live with her mother Jetbai, and brother Alaudin. A daughter was born to her in July 1902 and died in the December following, while the defendant was still in her mother's house. Three or four days after the death of the girl, the plaintiff came to the house of the defendant's mother, accompanied by his partner Bhura, and by four or five Pathan hirelings, at about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and beat Alaudin and Jetbai, who, he thought, were the cause of his separation from his wife. The Court did not desire to excuse or palliate cowardly lawlessness of this kind; on the contrary, it was to be regretted that Alaudin who had filed his information before the Magistrate, on 29th December 1902, was induced to withdraw the complaint; so that the plaintiff escaped the term of imprisonment, which upon the evidence before the High Court, he seemed to have so thoroughly deserved. While the prosecution was pending by the intervention of the friends of the parties an agreement was executed by the plaintiff on 3rd February 1903, together with letters of apology to Alaudin and the defendant's uncle. In the agreement, the plaintiff promised to keep the defendant in a separate room, apart from the other members of his family, and to give her Rs. 20 for her maintenance. He also said in it "I will live quietly with you if we can manage it; if not, you will be free to live away from me." This agreement was relied upon by the defendant as a bar to the present suit. Soon after the husband and wife resumed to live in a separate room hired by the plaintiff in a chawl for about a year. During this period a son was born. About January 1904 the defendant finally left her husband, and had since lived in her mother's house. She pleaded justification in this suit by reason of plaintiff's cruelty. Turning to the provisions of the agreement, they seemed to be too clear for misunderstanding. At the time of the agreement the parties were separate and the agreement provided that they should resume to live together; thereafter if the wife should be unable to agree with the husband she should be free to leave him. It was not, therefore, an agreement for an immediate separation, which would be valid; on the contrary, it was an agreement for an immediate reunion, coupled with a provision for subsequent separation. Such an agreement was clearly bad under the English Law. Again, in this agreement there was no covenant not to sue for restitution; the agreement was not a separate deed. His lordship remarked that Mr. Ghamat, whose zeal and industry on behalf of his client he desired to commend in passing, had endeavoured to escape the agreement on the ground that the illegal part of it could and should be separated from the legal part under Section 57 of the Contract Act. In this way it was sought to preserve that covenant in which the plaintiff promised to engage a separate house to himself and his wife, it having been conceded in that case the defendant would be willing to resume to live together. But the agreement was not thus divisible; here the bad part and good were interdependent branches, incapable of severance. Not only was the condition of living separate under such an agreement void under the English Law; it was not otherwise under the Mahomedan Law so far as it could be discovered. In regard to the charge of cruelty, the Court regretted that the parties had dealt with it in an uncandid manner. After going into the instances alleged by the defendant as constituting cruelty on the part of her husband the learned Judge said that the defence of cruelty, raised in answer to this suit had failed. Without anything less than legal cruelty, the Court was not competent to deal; it had to administer the law as it found it; and to abstain from any attempt to colour it by reference to anything that was not law. As to the question of dower, Rs. 500 were agreed upon, and according to the custom of the community these were payable to the wife on demand by her. The payment of this dower would be a condition precedent to the execution by the plaintiff of the decree for conjugal rights. The plaintiff should bear one-half of his own costs; all other costs should be borne by the defendant.

SHOT DEAD WITH AN ARROW.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Galab Ajee, who was convicted of murder by Mr. C. F. Palmer Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and was sentenced to death. Mr. G. S. Rao, with Mr. V. G. Ajinkya appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahaur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The appellant Galab Ajee was charged with the murder of one Lallu Kisha, and Kube Vira with the abetment of the murder. The appellant was also charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon to Wagha Asha. The two accused the deceased and the wounded man belonged to the Dharala caste lived in Rupapura. Till about three years back, the two accused and their party were the only watchmen employed in the village. About that time as their work was not well done, the patidars of the village decided to engage other watchmen. The deceased and men of his party were engaged accordingly, and given about half the village lands to watch. Accused and his party resented this loss of work and pay, but appeared to have done nothing at first. On the occasion of the last Holi festival, however, it was apprehended that, unless special measures were taken, there would be a free fight between the two parties of watchmen. That apprehension was realised. The Dharalas of the accused's party, without actually going to the Holi fire, collected at some distance near a neem tree, where they were waiting armed with various weapons. The deceased, with his boy on his arm, came up and was going towards the Holi fire. His appearance at that time apparently annoyed accused No 2, who called out to No. 1 who was armed with a bow and an arrow, to shoot him with it. Accused No. 1 shot an arrow and hit deceased in the chest. As he fell down, No. 2 rushed at him and struck him on his left side with a heavy club. Wagha Asha, going to the deceased's assistance, was hit in the shoulder with an arrow by No 2, and was also struck with sticks by others of the accused's party. Wagha fell or was knocked down on to the ground in a more or less unconscious condition, and then the two accused and their party ran away. The corpse of deceased was carried home, and Wagha was helped home by two women. Upon the evidence, the appellant was found guilty of murder and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and No. 2 of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The appellant was sentenced to death for murder, judgment on the minor charge being reserved. Accused No. 2 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving judgment on the appeal, said: In this case the Judge and the jury have unanimously found accused No. 1 guilty of the murder of the deceased. The summing-up is a very careful one; and in that summing-up the Judge has pointed out every circumstance in favour of the accused. We have read the summing-up and the evidence, and we have no reason whatever to doubt that the accused was rightly convicted. With regard to the sentence, that also, we think, is the right one, because the accused deliberately shot an arrow right through the chest of the deceased man, and also shot an arrow into the man who went to his assistance. We see no circumstance whatever to induce us to reduce the sentence, and we accordingly confirm the conviction and sentence. The conduct of the police patel, Shanker Venidas, as disclosed in the evidence, was extremely discreditable in this matter, and it shows that he is no longer fit to be a police patel.

GEORGE DUNHAM, fifty-three, who was on a visit from America to his brother at Waltham, near Grimsby, was killed by lightning on the 28th of June whilst jumping a ditch to seek shelter. His brother and another man (the three being in proximity) were uninjured. Deceased was returning home next month, and his brother had decided to proceed with him. When picked up a large hole was found in his head, and one side of his body was singed.

A WRITER in the July number of the "Burlington Magazine" gives some interesting particulars of the third German Exhibition of Applied Art which is to be held at Dresden next year. The arrangements are characteristic of the enterprising German. The very large central hall of the exhibition buildings will be divided up into two chapels, one arranged for Catholic, the other for Protestant worship. There will also be a mock cemetery to show new designs of tombstone and graveyard decoration!

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Watcha, Mr C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

THE OVERBRIDGES QUESTION.

The meeting took into consideration a memorandum by the Chairman on a letter from Government, forwarding for the information of the Trustees, copy of a letter addressed by Government to the President of the Municipal Corporation, with its accompaniments regarding the construction of the proposed overbridge across the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the south of the Marine Lines station and requesting the Trustees to consider whether the connection between the overbridge and the Esplanade Road, at the Framjee Cawasji Institute, should be carried out as an Improvement Scheme.

The Chairman proposed that Government should be informed that in the event of the bridge being constructed, the Trustees would be prepared to make a scheme under section 30 of the Act for the street upon which the proposed straight eastern approach to the bridge can be emplaced.

The Hon. Mr Hughes said it was not a street scheme, and it did not therefore come within the sphere of work by the Board. He said the Trustees should not undertake works of this class, which were not remunerative and he considered that the whole of the resources of the Trustees should be applied to paying works or remedying the insanitary conditions of the city.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola thought that the scheme did come within the purview of section 30. There was a junction of five roads at the Framjee Cowasji Institute. The Corporation would construct the eastern approach of the bridge, and if the Board took up the scheme, there would be a great deal of improvement.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna considered that the scheme should be taken up by the Board.

The Committee of the Corporation had decided to recommend the construction of the Sea Face road provided the Government made over to the Corporation the whole of the Kennedy Sea Face road.

The Chairman's proposition was then carried by a large majority of votes.

RESTORATION OF TEMPLES.

The Board considered a memorandum by the Chairman on a petition from Dewji Bhicaji and others praying for the restoration of the temples of Jari Mari and Nagoba and of such portion of the Maruti's temple as may not be required by the Board for the construction of their roads in Scheme III.

The meeting resolved that the petitioners be informed that as the Maruti Temple falls entirely within the line of the Board's proposed new street, it was not possible for any part of it to be restored to them. The property was required by amicable settlement with Mr Tulsidass Ramdas who resides on the premises, and the petitioners' request of 20th July 1904 not to give any compensation to the Gosavi was transferred to the Special Collector with whom lies the disposal of such questions. It may be remarked that only a very small portion of the ground floor of this building is used as a temple, the remainder of the ground floor is used as a shop and the upper floor as residence. The compensation awarded in this case included a sum for the re-erection of the temple, and for the expenses of the necessary ceremonies. As regards the Nagoba's temple, the Trust has acquired only the vacant land on which formerly stood a temple which was demolished during the Hindu-Mahomedan riots many years ago. While it is true that the Jari Mari temple which occupies 4 square yards of land, does not fall within the line of the Board's new scheme, it was considered necessary to acquire it, as otherwise difficult questions of access would have arisen. The Board have no intention of demolishing this temple at present, and if arrangements can be made for leasing the surrounding land to a Hindu gentleman, there is no reason why it should be demolished at all. The Board will be prepared to give preference to one or more of the petitioners in the disposal of this land.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 15.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr Harvey Adamson CSI of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Govr-General is pleased to nominate Mr T Gordon Walker, CSI Officiating Financial Commissioner of the Punjab to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut F P Mackie MB FRCS IMS are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Capt F N Windsor MB IMS Bengal officiating Chemical Examiner Govt Analyst and Bacteriologist for the United Provinces and Central Provinces are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for appointment as Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Burma with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE CIVIL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col H V Biggs DSO RE Commanding Royal Engineer Military Works Services is appointed to officiate as Secretary in the P W D to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr Genl and Chief Commissioner North-West Frontier Province with effect from the 4th July during the absence of Colonel J E Dickie RE on privilege leave.

Mr W P Housden Executive Engineer 1st Grade United Provinces is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with effect from the 10th July.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt A D G Ramsay a Political Assis of the 3rd class is appointed on return from deputation to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class and is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th July combined with furlough for one year and three months.

Lieut Col A M Crofts CIE Indian Medical Service Bengal an Agency Surg of the 2nd class is appointed to officiate as Agency Surg and Administrative Medical Office in the North-West Frontier Province with effect from the date of assuming charge.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J C Mitra are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the 7th July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, Lieut Charles Raymond Strathearn Bradley 2nd Battn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Royal Irish Rifles Double Company Officer 3rd Brahmans.

Second Lieuts—William Henry Deane Wilson 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn North Staffordshire Regt double Co Officer 1st Brahmans—Hugh Keppel Bethell Royal Garrison Artillery attached as a supernumerary to 1st Battn Royal West Surrey Regt double Co Officer 1st Battn 9th Gurkha Rifles—Paul Robert Elmhirst Baxter 4th Battn Manchester Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Wels Regt double Co Officer 80th Infy and Arthur Henry Prinsep Cruickshank Royal Garrison Artillery attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Scottish Rifles officiating double Co Officer 32nd Sikh Pioneers—Second Lieut Wilson and Bethell are promoted to the rank of Lieut in India Army subject to his M's approval.

Assist Commissary and Honorary Captain William Caldwell Ashmore is permitted at his own request to resign his commission.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service subject to His Majesty's approval. Lieut Col George Tucker Thomas Indian Medical Service Madras. Lieut-Col Patrick Fenelon O'Conner CB, Indian Medical Service Bengal and Major George Thomas Mould Indian Medical Service Bengal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..............	1	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........................	1	0	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	1	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total..............	5	8	75
Total plague deaths to date...	304,210	259,161	
Same date last year	6	11	79

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PLEA FOR A EUROPEAN COMBINATION.

The "Rast Goftar" re-echoed the question should Europeans combine? And adds: It is a question which one may suppose, scarcely concerns Indians. If Europeans combine for the defence and advancement of their own interests; if they join to promote their own cause justly and without doing any injustice to the other communities, no one can say "nay" to their legitimate desire. But if they unite for the obtaining special privileges to which they cannot have an exclusive claim; or for shielding erring members of their race from the operation of law and justice then, of course, every right-minded person, be he native or European, will condemn the union. There have been associations in Bengal and other parts of India which have not always been moved to act fairly, or unselfishly, or without a strong race bias. We are happy to admit that no such association exists in Bombay, or for the matter of that on this side of India. The relations, between the two races here are not so strained, nor so very unpleasant, as in Bengal. In Western India, European and Indian have fortunately managed to rub fairly well together, and it would be a gratuitous assumption to apprehend a danger for which there is hardly any justification. It would be all the better for the city if the Europeans were to exercise, for instance, a more potent influence in the Corporation. As a body they have been apathetic and indifferent in regard to civic affairs. We understand that, owing to their spirit of aloofness, nominations on the Corporation sometimes go abegging. Things were better a decade or two ago, when there was a fair number of Europeans in the Corporation and elsewhere, taking a keen interest in public affairs.

THE WANTS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The "Gujerati" takes the authorities to task for not attending adequately to the wants of College students and remarks: The Grant Medical College is yet without a hostel though its students are in more pressing need of residential quarters than even students of Arts Colleges. From the reply of the government to one of the Hon. Mr. Shetalvad's, interpellations regarding the extent of residential accomodation, it appears that out of 193 applications for accomodation in the Deccan College, it was found possible to accomodate only 43! It is very easy to denounce and ridicule poor people for overcrowding and for their insanitary habits. But it will startle good many people who did not know it that in the residential quarters of Elphinstone College 26 rooms on the ground floor could not be assigned to students owing to outbreak of plague! We pointed out at the time to the College authorities that it was not a sane step to remove one of the dining clubs to a stable although it had the rare privilege of having been used by the coachman of the learned Principal of the College! It was found necessary to locate students in huts elsewhere after the occurrence of two fatal cases amongst servants. But no prompt measures were taken for the removal of students when dead rats were first discovered on the ground floor. We hope greater care will be shown for the safety of students' lives in hostels, which, we take it, must have been built by the Government on the latest sanitary principles.

THE OVER-BRIDGES QUESTION.

The "Gujarat Mitra" remarks:—The Government of Bombay deserve the warmest thanks of the people of Bombay for their very wise and judicious decision in regard to the much vexed question of over-bridge across the B. B. & C. I. Ry. line between Charni Road and Colaba. Their letter in reply to the Chamber of Commerce shows that Government have come to the solution of the question after full and most dispassionate consideration of all the circumstances, and there is no doubt that the decision based on such broad and judicious grounds cannot fail to be acceptable to all who have viewed the question with an impartial eye. The Government have declined to remove the railway line from Grant Road to Colaba, the demand for which was so foolishly made by a certain section of the public. The demand, if acceded to, would unquestionably have entailed untold hardship and inconvenience to large numbers of the population which inhabit the northern part of the city and also added overcrowding in the already congested portions of it towards the South. We have only to add that Government have not come to the solution of the question without much thought and consideration.

THE HON. MR. C. H. SHETALVAD.

The "Gujerat Mitra" has an appreciation notice of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Shetalvad in connection with his election as a representative of the University:—Mr. Chimanlal H. Shetalvad's nomination to be a member of H. E. the Governor's Legislative Council as the representative of the local University signifies as much as to the esteem and confidence of his electors as to his eminent fitness to represent them in the Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Shetalvad has, moreover, proved his worth in a remarkable way by the interest he has always shown in the concerns of the University which he has made the object of his special study and care to promote and advance to the best of his ability. In fact the University could not have a better man to represent it than Mr. Shetalvad, and we congratulate the honourable gentleman on his increasing popularity. There are no two opinions as to Mr. Shetalvad's solid and good work done both in the Council Chamber and in Select Committees, and we wish him a hearty success on his re-election to the Council.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

The Native journals review with more or less approbation the principal incidents of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay. The "Gujerati" says:—The Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay, for the year 1905-06 was laid before the local Legislative Council last week. It was discussed with considerable zeal and ability by the non-official Councillors. They can not divide the Council even upon a single item in the Budget. But the patience and industry they show in the discussion to make the best of the only opportunity they get to represent their views and the grievances of the people directly in the Council Hall, in face of discouragements are beyond all praise. There is nothing specially noteworthy about the Financial Statement, except for the fact that the year 1905-06 is the first of the new Provincial Settlement for which no period of duration is fixed. It is open to revision only when the variations from the initial relative standards of revenue and expenditure have, over a substantial terms of years, been so great as to result in unfairness either to the local or the Indian Government, or in the event of the latter being confronted with the alternatives of either imposing general taxation or seeking assistance from the Provinces.

The "Indu Prakash" observes: After the Budget discussion was over in the Local Council at Poona, two new Acts were passed and the bill for another legislation was introduced. We may observe that in regard to all these measures, either wholly or in part, the tendency is obvious of over-legislation and of encroaching still further without due cause upon those rights and liberties and that individual freedom which man has a natural right to demand at the hands of all civilized Governments.

The "Praja Bandhu" states:—The Council of the Government of Bombay met on the 8th instant, when the member in charge of the Revenue Department presented the Budget of the Government of Bombay and made the usual financial statement. One fails to see why the Budget and the statement should be brought up in July instead of at the begining of the financial year. No effective criticism can be offered or expected after three months of the year have already passed. The Supreme Government comes before the public with its badgetary proposals in March, and it ought to be possible for the Provincial Governments to adopt the same course. It is surprising that the Bombay lawyers who represent the mofussil should have passed over this aspect of the proceedings in silence.

MOUNTAINEERING BY RAIL.

AN EASY WAY TO ASCEND MONT BLANC.

WITHIN a very short time, work will be commenced on the new mountain railway which is to make the snowy heights of Mont Blanc accessible to the ordinary tourist.

The line will start from the little village of Le Fayet, at the western end of the Chamonix valley, and will ascend by a wide sweep up the north-west side of the mountain. It will terminate, not at the actual summit of Mont Blanc, but on the plateau of the Aiguille du Gouter, which is 12,700ft. high. From this point the ascent to the actual summit of the mountain, which is 3,000ft. higher, can be comfortably accomplished in about four hours. The line, which will be on the same principle as the Jungfrau electric railway, will be about twelve miles in length, and it is expected to be completed in five years.

The journey from Le Fayet to the "Summit" station will take four hours and a return ticket will cost £4. The trains, which will be well warmed and lighted, will be models of comfort. Each will consist of an engine and two saloon passenger cars, with seating capacity for 80 persons, all of whom owing to the excellent and liberal arrangement of windows, will be able to enjoy the views of Alpine scenery which the journey will disclose.

A system of triple independent brakes will make an accident practically impossible; while for those persons who may not care to make in one day the trip to so high an altitude, there will be several intermediate stations on the mountain-side, with refreshment houses, waiting-rooms, and observation galleries. In order to deal promptly with cases of mountain sickness or any other emergency, all the stations will be in direct telephonic communication with resident English and French doctors at the Le Fayet terminus.

DEATH OF DR. BLANFORD.

WE regret to announce that Dr. William Thomas Blanford, F.R.S., LL.D., C.I.E., died recently at his residence, 72, Bedford-gardens, London.

Dr. Blanford was born on October 7, 1832, in Bouverie-street, Whitefriars London. His father, William Blanford, was in business as a manufacturer and a younger brother, the late Henry F. Blanford, was well known for his work in meteorology. He went from a private school to the Royal School of Mines, where he obtained the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarship, and afterwards spent some time at the Mining Academy of Freiberg, in Saxony. In 1855, he obtained, as did his brother Henry, an appointment on the staff of the Geological Survey in India, a position which he occupied for twenty-seven years with two interruptions. One of these was when he was attached as geologist to the Abyssinian Expedition in 1868, on which occasion he followed the army to Magdala, arriving just in time to witness the fall of that place. Every spare minute of the eight months spent in Abyssinia was devoted to studying its geology and natural history, and the results are embodied in a volume, published in 1870, entitled "The Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia," which will for long keep its place as a work of reference on that part of Africa.

In 1872, he was again detailed to accompany the Persian Boundary Commission, after which he wrote the second volume of "Eastern Persia"—that on the Zoology and Geology. He retired from the Survey in 1882 having attained the rank of Deputy Superintendent, was married in the following year to Miss Ida Gertrude Belhouse and settled down at 72, Bedford gardens, Campden-hill. In 1884, he accompanied the British Association to Canada as President of the Geological Section, in which capacity he delivered an address and received the degree of LL.D. from the McGill University of Montreal. In 1888, after being for four years one of its secretaries he was appointed President of the Geological Society. The volumes on the mammalia and the birds in the fauna of British India to which he acted as editor (published between 1888 and 1888) are from his pen, and contributed many separate papers to the publications of the Royal, Geological, Zoological, and other societies.

The width and accuracy of his knowledge were remarkable. Not many men are authorities on physical and stratigraphical geology, as well as on zoology.

Besides the honours already mentioned Dr. Blanford was President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1878 and the following year; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1874 twice served on the Council, being once a vice-president, and was awarded one of the Royal medals in 1901. He received the Wollaston Medal from the Geological Society in 1883, and after resigning the presidency was elected its Treasurer. He also obtained a medal for the Abyssinian Expedition and a little over a year ago was appointed a Companion of the Indian Empire.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

HOW THE COMMISSION PROPOSES TO IMPROVE TRANSIT.

THE recommendations of the Commission which has considered the traffic of London for between two and three years will be found to touch every possible aspect of this great question. They will be bold and comprehensive. The Commissioners have drawn unhesitatingly upon foreign sources of information, notably American. A great and costly problem will be placed clearly before the municipality of the metropolis.

The keynote of the report will be easy transit and abundance of it. It will be thoroughly in favour of electric traction to be applied wherever it is needed and in alternative forms to suit local needs. There will be no objection whatever made to over-bridge tramways. The tramway is to be universal as a method of transit up to an intersectional area of 200 miles. Electric cars are to be advocated for thoroughfares like the Strand and Piccadilly. Streets are to be widened where necessary.

No interference is contemplated with the omnibus traffic under horse-power beyond its better regulation. Greater facility of movement will be recommended and for this the police are to have larger powers. The whole traffic of the metropolis is to be incorporated under the regulations recommended. The near side will be reserved for the slower omnibus and the centre be reserved for the quicker vehicles. As stated some time ago in the Press co-ordination is to be a feature of the government of the traffic of London.

Of course many things have happened since the Commission held its first meeting and developed its reference. The old idea of a great Transit Board for the metropolis has practically been met by the spirit of co-operation between the City Corporation and the London County Council. This spirit was foreign to the Guildhall and to Spring-gardens when the Commission came into existence. The recent agreement on the proposal to run the south side tramways over the bridges not only anticipates the recommendations of the Commission, but is thought by members of that body to render a Central Transit Board superfluous. In many significant instances, the Commissioners are understood to have adopted the policy of the London County Council.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN.

IT was the King of the Belgians who first officially recognised the value of the services of Major von Wissmann the African explorer who a few days ago was accidentally killed while hunting in Styria. Even before Wissmann (the 'von' was only added to his name in after years when Bismarck and his master had realised what the explorer had done for the German colony in West Africa) had begun his great work in the Dark Continent and made a name as the explorer who 'crossed Africa in a white waistcoat" as Bismarck picturesquely put it, or "carrying only a walking-stick" as others have said when driving home the fact that the track of this explorer in contrast to that of others, was not red with the blood of natives, he had distinguished himself as a military cadet and officer by repeatedly saving life, and medals and orders for bravery were his before he was well out of his teens. After crossing Africa as the companion of an older explorer Paul Pogge, who described his young companion as "a man of great simplicity, with any amount of tact, but energetic in action and more than modest," King Leopold commissioned him to explore the great southern tributary of the Congo, the Cassai and some years later he was added to the Foreign Office Staff at Berlin and became one of the most important advisers in Colonial matters. Promotion and honours came to him during the last years of Prince Bismarck's reign but in the reactionary measures in Colonial matters introduced in Caprivi's days his laurels withered and he retired into private life and attempted to recruit the injured health which is the gift Africa bestows upon the white men who have loved her not wisely but too well, to desert her once she has cast her strange spell upon them. It was by life in the open air that Von Wissmann hoped to regain health and it was while deer stalking that the accidentally shot himself and was found dead by his son the companion of his expedition" "Westminster."

INTELLECT: AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

No one who has considered the matter (says the "New York American") can question the fact that among the most representative Englishmen there seems to be a higher order of achievement in all lines of purely intellectual work than among the corresponding class in the United States. Perhaps over there the skill of many of our people in invention, organisation or the making of money is not equalled. Indeed, some of the methods employed in the United States for rolling up millions by one man would in England be checked by the sudden interposition of the criminal law and in vastly more cases by public sentiment which there, more than here, places upon business a certain restrictive code of honour and propriety.

But we hardly are able to produce men like Gladstone who could turn from truly practical politics to disquisitions on the Scriptures, or translations of the classics; John Morley, who is a successful politician and a literary man of the highest capacity; Disraeli, novelist and Premier; Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister and expert scientist. It is not necessary to go beyond these four. The list could be extended interminably. We have our eminent literary men. We have our statesmen. We have our scientists, and our true politicians. Never do we find the four qualities combined in one.

It might be said that one reason for this is that the men in English public life are men who inherited means, and were thereby freed from that which to almost every American, up to the present generation was necessary, namely, self-support. But Disraeli was poor. So, too, was Morley. Gladstone, while probably never seriously at a loss for means, was not a rich man. Salisbury, of these four, was the only one born to the purple.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Another depression is forming at the head of the Bay and is likely to continue to develop during the day. General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur and on the West Coast. Local rain has occurred in the interior of Burma, Behar, the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East of the Central Provinces and East of Central India. Showers have occurred in the interior of the Peninsula, Jalpaiguri reports 5 inches of rain, Diamond Island and Ratnagiri 3 1-2 inches, Chaibasa 3 inches, Mangalore, 2 1-2 inches, Bassein, Silchar and Balasore 2 inches, and Tavoy, Ragoon, Barisal, Raichur and Mormugao 1 1-2 inches. General rain will continue on the Burma Coast in South Bengal, on the north of the East Coast, in Chota Nagpur, East of the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. Light general rain is likely in North Bengal, and local rain is probable in the interior of Burma, Assam and the interior of South India and possible in the United Provinces and East of Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	20 63	21 17	20 76	16 31
Monday 17th July..........	0 64	0 77	0 36	0 3[illegible]
Total ...	21 30	21 94	21 12	16 34
Total fall to 17th July '04	28 15	31 38	31 10	23 73
Total fall to 17th July '03	37 21	30 3[illegible]	38 86	42 15

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	17th July and 18th July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	17

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	.....							[illegible]	.....
Jask	29·486	E	9	94·3	84·2	82	.....	0·00	0·1[illegible]
Muscat	29·497	Calm	9	98·2	89·5	74	.....	0·00	0·10
Aden (29th).....	29·673	SE	10	93·8	85·8	77	.....	0·50	0·49
Lahore	29·499	E	3	103·4	81·3	62	.....	3·74	— 1·71
Sirsa	29·517	SW	7	103·3	91·1	52	.....	2·53	— 1·44
Delhi	29·508	Calm	6	96·7	89·2	61	.....	6·26	— 2·84
Agra	29·520	SW	7	99·0	78·9	73	0·25	4·90	— 4·49
Cawnpore	29·566	Calm	4	98·4	81·3	72	.....	6·39	— 3·28
Allahabad	29·561	SW	6	95·1	78·1	82	0·05	10·83	— 1·79
Jhansi	29·515	Calm	8	99·3	81·2	83	0·02	5·66	— 7·84
Jacobabad	29·445	SE	9	109·3	81·7	69	.....	0·04	— 0·77
Karachi	29·559	WSW	15	103·4	81·3	76	.....	0·13	— 2·69
Jeypore	29·59[illegible]	SW	6	93·2	81·1	52	.....	0·61	— 7·22
Ajmere	29·613	W	14	103·4	83·0	62	.....	1·91	— 5·25
Deesa	29·616	SSW	17	98·1	79·5	73	.....	3·58	— 4·31
Ahmedabad	29·658	WSW	6	97·2	80·1	71	.....	6·79	— 7·02
Bhuj	29·651	W	20	93·5	79·0	74	.....	2·34	— 3·39
Jamnagar	29·632	WSW	18	87·1	77·7	86	.....	2·72	— 7·01
Dwarka	29·631	SW	18	88·4	81·8	83	.....	1·78	.....
Rajkot	29·651	SW	14	98·4	75·7	73	.....	2·03	— 11·1
Bhavnagar Para.	29·660	SW	15	93·6	79·5	[illegible]	.....	0·83	— 6·14
Veraval	29·672	SW	18	85·6	81·3	84	.....	4·54	— 3·93
Neemuch	29·670	WSW	16	91·0	76·2	72	.....	3·55	— 6·[illegible]
Indore	29·694	W	8	86·6	73·1	76	.....	15·75	+ 4·[illegible]
Saugor	29·634	WSW	10	99·5	75·1	72	.....	[illegible]	— 12·[illegible]
Jubbulpore	29·629	WSW	6	93·6	76·1	78	0·64	15·99	— 2·5
Hoshangabad	29·677	SW	4	92·4	77·[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	17·34	+ 1·3[illegible]
Khandwa	29·673	WNW	5	91·2	77·1	86	.....	11·85	— 1·0[illegible]
Raipur	29·658	SW	5	89·5	72·4	97	0·18	13·55	— 3·9
Nagpur	[illegible]	NNW	6	94·1	77·6	[illegible]	0·02	18·31	+ 0·[illegible]
Amraoti	29·661	W	7	95·7	79·5	[illegible]	.....	9·12	— 3·8
Akola	29·671	WNW	10	[illegible]	78·4	69	.....	7·76	— 3·8
Surat	29·636	SW	9	88·1	79·1	85	0·61	10·10	— 10·06
Malegaon	29·693	WSW	9	[illegible]	74·0	[illegible]	.....	5·17	— 0·2[illegible]
Bombay	29·708	SW	5	86·1	78·2	91	0·55	16·56	— 20·7
Poona	29·73[illegible]	W	8	87·9	71·9	78	.....	5·01	+ 0·57
Ahmednagar	29·736	W	9	96·5	73·1	67	.....	5·14	— 1·51
Aurangabad	29·70[illegible]	W	16	91·8	71·[illegible]	73	.....	4·24	.....
Sholapur	29·752	SW	11	96·2	74·5	65	.....	3·56	— 3·2[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·752	WNW	5	95·5	73·9	95	4·40	24·11	— 27·9
Bijapur	29·752	W	14	95·4	71·2	79	.....	1·93	— 2·88
Belgaum	29·765	WSW	14	80·3	67·3	93	0·96	8·37	— 8·5[illegible]
Mormugoa	29·781	N	14	87·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·25	33·63	— 4·4
Karwar	29·798	S	6	86·5	74·5	95	0·35	35·50	— 11·5
Mangalore	29·831	Calm	6	80·1	72·9	90	2·55	70·85	+ 11·5
Calicut	29·851	SE	5	78·3	[illegible]	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 3·1[illegible]
Cochin	29·87[illegible]	SE	[illegible]	80·7	[illegible]	89	0·65	33·50	— 5·0[illegible]
Bangalore	29·323	S [illegible]	13	81·7	64·8	85	0·01	4·36	— 0·3[illegible]
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·719	W	8	94·4	74·7	71	.....	2·45	— 5·00
Masulipatam	29·833	[illegible]	9	101·7	79·6	85	0·15	4·68	— 2·51
Bellary	29·762	WSW	10	[illegible]	71·2	73	0·22	3·77	— 1·14
Cuddapa	29·750	W	[illegible]	100·7	76·3	[illegible]	0·03	1·52	— 0·8[illegible]
Madras	29·735	W	7	97·5	79·0	70	.....	·14	— 2·[illegible]
Coimbatore	29·830	SW	12	87·9	72·1	84	.....	1·55	— 0·3[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·788	S	10	101·1	79·8	60	.....	1·78	— 0·31
Nagapatam	29·759	W	9	97·3	80·0	64	.....	[illegible]	— 2·[illegible]
Colombo	29·835	W	10	86·0	76·0	83	.....	4·96	— 6·59

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·61 (14·08); G. T. H.=0·77 (21·84); St. G. H.=0·65 (21·01); C. P.=0·55 (16·56).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk at Lahore, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jhansi. It is in moderate to considerable excess of normal.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and at Calicut and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Nineteen stations report rain, the heaviest fall recorded being 4'40" at Ratnagiri.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast and scattered rain in the Madras Presidency and the Central and United Provinces. Weather seems to be unsettled to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JULY 18.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect, Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via Chin for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachta." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post. At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05-)

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (23-5-05).

Turkish route restored 15-6-05.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th June 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	14	nil		nil	
Teheran		2	21 p.m.	0	19
Suez		2	20 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th June, 1905.

—	Maximum Time H.	Maximum Time M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	35	0	4
Karachi	0	23	0	7
Madras	0	35	0	7

There are many theories for the teaching of history, but a nation's history displayed through successive periods by dolls is a novel idea that has just been realised in Paris by M. Leo Claretie, who, besides being an eminent educationist, is an ardent advocate of rendering education attractive. His system of the history of France in dressed dolls is to be placed on public exhibition, as an object-lesson in its capabilities. Even the pre-historic periods, whose life can only be known on the testimony of the rocks, are represented. Within the pale of history every age is represented by its leading figures, as Gaul, pre-Roman, Roman, and Frankish. Then come the Crusades, the English wars, the later Middle Ages, the early modern period, and so on to the Third Republic.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1037 tons, Captain H Nilson, sailed yesterday for Koyalpatam in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain F D C Dewing, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, Mr Hunter and 2 others as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain T S Mylcrist, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Aden 9th July, Dr Thompson and 2 others and 90 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Crine...R I M

R I M S Canning.........Comdr A J Marshall.....R I Marine

R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming...Surveyi Steamer

R I M S Comet ......Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine

H M S Lapwing..............Lt Comdr A B Barker.........Gunboat

Three Torpedo Boats...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Pekin	2523	Cooke			P & Co
Bhundara	2215	Brogg			M M & Co
Bulimba	1615	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Prah	1953	The Captain			
Obra	3496	Johnston			M M & Co
Persia	3779	Cragliotto			A L S N & Co
Nubia	3844	Tillard			P & O C
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	L'pool	22-7	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriff	N F		F M & Co
F	Grantly Hall	2585	Jones	A'werp	22-7	W & A G & Co
G	Mohammadi	1252	Storey	R S ports	21-7	B & P S N Co
H	Aktar	1140	Balwin	Aden	22-7	H C Jusub
L	Rafiir	1724	Roberts	N F		W & A Graham & Co
M	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	Naderi	1968	Mylchrist	N F		B & P S N Co
O	Islami	1694	Hughes	R S ports	20-7	B & P S N Co
P	Hominn	994	T H Royan	Jeddah Hossinee	29-7	B & P S N Co

H. W. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	22-7	Shpd & Co
Coarland	760	Ebrahim	M Goa	19-7	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Oriental	3035	Lewellen	Aden	29-7	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
1	Banca	3795	Ferguson	Japan	22-7	P & O Co
2	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	30-7	W & A G & Co
3	Ooda	3410	Allow	Karachi	18-7	M M & Co
5	Itaura	3362	Kendall	Rangoon	19-7	M M & Co
6	Bengal	2751	Phillips	China	25-7	P & O Co
7	Langdale	2815	Gray	Antwerp	19-7	M M & Co
8	Augustus	3071	Bockholt	Cadiz	29-7	W & A G & Co
9	Ascot	2785	Cax	Kobe	21-7	W & A G & Co
10&11	Wartenfels	2946	Bode	Hamburg	22-7	Glade & Co
12	Arcadia	3574	Cubitt	London	22-2	P & O Co
15	Nuddea	1944	Dewing	Zanjibar	19-7	M M & Co

100 ton Crane.

Ponani....................Repairing.....................................Shepherd & Co

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Naderi s	Mylcrist	Aden July 9

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Dumra s .... Terrier s	Hirst .... Nilson	Karachi Koyalpatam

The steamer Nuddea Captain Dewing obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Persia for China &c
" Olympia for Liverpool &c
" Obra for Calcutta &c
" Naderi for Jeddah
" Nubia for China
" Kapurthala for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Clan Ranald left Suez on the evening of the 16th instant.

The steamer Clan Mackinnon left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 15th instant.

The steamer Clan Maclaren arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant.

The steamer Clan Menzies arrived at Suez from Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 13th instant.

The steamer Clan Leslie arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria from Bombay arrived at Hongkong to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 19, 1905.

1 The annual regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant at 9 p.m.

Officers commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving there will be a short dance.

Admission to the prize-giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2 A list of the winners of the Commandant's prizes is now ready and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

3 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

4 Extract from India Army Orders No 328 dated 22nd May, 1905 is published for information:—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their khaki coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th June, 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,37,000	2,50,000	4,000	3,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	271	496	8	775
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	32,54,673	60,66,608	1,38,109	94,61,390
Total for 23 weeks.	33,91,673	63,16,608	1,42,109	98,52,390
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,15,479	1,84,354	2,617	3,02,453
Per mile of Ry. do.	229	636	5	600
Total to corresponding date do. ...	31,37,793	60,85,482	1,81,852	94,05,127

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th June 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week..................	4,000	29,000	......	33,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	206	......	234
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,24,024	7,03,419	3,121	8,31,344
Total for 23 weeks...	1,28,054	7,32,419	3,921	8,64,394
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,184	19,330	31	23,545
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	137	... ..	167
Total to corresponding date do.	93,290	5,56,778	2,493	6,51,[illegible]

Increase for the week.......................... Rs. 9,454
Do. to date .... " 2,12,833

THE Earl of Rosse, who is one of the Committee just formed in Dublin to arrange for the proposed visit of the British Association in 1907, is the son of the Earl of Rosse whose telescope at Birr Castle was one of the scientific triumphs of the nineteenth century and still ranks as a marvel of skill and perseverance on the part of its maker. Sir Robert Ball, the professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, was in his younger days the Earl of Rosse's Astronomer at Birr. Lord Rosse's brother is the Hon. Charles Parsons, whose steam turbine promises to rank in the history of marine engineering as his father's telescope ranks in that of science.

WRITERS AND READERS.

ACCORDING to the "Athenæum" the most interesting literary event of July will be the publication of a work of prose fiction by Mr. Swinburne. While dealing mainly with the love passion, as its name, Love's Cross-Currents, implies, it satirises, with the humour and trenchant wit that the readers of 'Heptalogia' are familiar with, certain characteristics of modern society. The publishers in England will be Messrs. Chatto and Windus. In America they will be Messrs Harper and Brothers.

Those who say that there are no serious students, and no taste for serious reading among us should turn to the report of the London Library issued last week. This admirable institution may challenge comparison with all but the greatest national and university libraries. Yet there is no public or academic endowment behind it. The Library is entirely supported by its members and is controlled by a Committee of distinguished scholars and men of letters, which includes Mr Frederic Harrison, Sir Spencer Walpole Mr. Sidney Lee, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. W. S. Lilly, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Sir Archibald Geikie. It has been fortunate enough to secure a librarian, who combines a most unusual range of bibliographic knowledge with exceptional administrative ability, in the person of Dr. E. Hagberg Wright, a man who, in France or Germany or the United States, would long since have been secured for the service of the State or some great Corporation. But then in these countries the London Library itself would undoubtedly be a national or municipal institution. Perhaps it would not be so prosperous or so valuable if it were.

One curious point appears in the Report and was mentioned by Mr Frederick Harrison at the annual meeting of the Library last week. The number of subscribers is now greater than it has ever been at any former period since the establishment of the Library sixty years ago so is the number of books on the shelves. Yet the circulation of the volumes showed a decline last year. There are more readers but they read fewer books just now. Why, Perhaps Mr Harrison's explanation is correct. During the past couple of years there has been too much in the papers. With wars and such exciting matter in progress, people have to spend so many hours over the news and comment of the day that their time for reading books and especially old books is necessarily curtailed. There is another and less flattering explanation which may be summed up in the single word—Bridge.

On the subject of what girls read, a High School mistress has given the Literary World the results of a vote taken among the four top forms of a typical girls' public school. She thinks that the following are the chief interests that girls look for in the books they read :—(1) Tears; a girl has this advantage over her brother—she lacks his interest in gore (2) adventure; (3) school or college interest; (4) love-making of a very unromantic kind, but with a weepiness somewhere. She can put up with humour but she rather distrusts wit. Though the library has been flooded with American books she prefers the home production probably the unfamiliar setting is the drawback.

This lady adds that all girls, even very dull ones like Shakespeare, and most read him for pleasure, apart from the plays read in schools, But hardly any schoolgirl can be got to like Keats, and further none read poetry of their own accord. This does not seem to agree with the statement about the liking for Shakespeare; but, perhaps the writer agrees with Mr. Bernard Shaw, and does not count Shakespeare among the poets. At any rate there is no doubt that the taste for poetry among the rising generation is very little developed. Our girls care for poetry now no more than their brothers at school and college. Perhaps they are too busy with hockey and cricket.

The pictures attractions of the Lake District are unequalled in any other part of England, and in its circumscribed area, which nowhere exceeds fifty miles in length or breadth, is comprised a rich combination of sublimity and beauty. This compactness makes it ideal, as the subject of a Colour Book and Messrs. A. and C. Black are about to publish one on this district. Mr. A. Heaton Cooper, of Coniston, has painted the pictures, which are thoroughly representative. Another Colour Book is to be devoted to Abbotsford. Mr. William Smith has done the drawings for the book, and the text is by the Rev. W. S. Crockett.

Lord Acton's Hundred Best Books, as published in the "Pall Mall Magazine" for July is a truly amazing catalogue. It is safe to say that of the hundred books here given not one educated man in a thousand has ever heard the names of two-thirds of them, and not one in a million has read them all. Nicholas of Cusa's Concordantia Catholica, Baader's Spekulativ Dogmatik, Vollgraff's Pobgnosie are among the pleasing works that Lord Acton recommends; while he omits Sophocles, Virgil, Shakespeare Dante, and Cervantes. At first sight this looks merely ridiculous. A list that leaves out the great poets and romancers, and puts in the German theologians and the mediæval schoolmen, might be regarded as a sort of ponderous joke. But then, we must remember that Lord Acton in sending his list to Miss Gladstone, expressly stated that it was intended for any English youth, whose education is finished, who knows common things, and is not training for a profession. Such a young man may be supposed to have read the poets and classics already.

The catalogue, indeed, tells us only what Lord Acton liked to read; and that, as Mr. Clement Shorter says, is about all that such tables can ever do. There are no Hundred Best Books any more than there are a Hundred Best Men or a Hundred Best Women. Everybody has his own preferences, and must decide for himself. Many people would rather that all the plays of Æschylus were lost than that Boswell's Johnson should disappear; yet they would not contend that the gossiping biography is worthier than the great Attic dramas. It is nor better—but they happen to like it better. All that one can say is that there are certain books, chiefly of the imaginative kind, with which every educated person should be acquainted, and which hold a recognised and established position in the literature of the world.

Mr. Clement Shorter attempts such a list himself and he is entitled to claim for it that it would make a very satisfactory beginning for anyone anxious to found a library, and that it contains plenty of sound, robust reading, for which everybody would be the better, and no single reader the worse. It is a good list; yet one could suggest many alterations. The young student is to read the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy," but all he will know of Shakespeare is one play! He is to read all the Decameron, and to be content with Scott's Kenilworth. He will read Crabbe, but not Pope, or Tennyson, or Spenser, or Cowper. Sime's Life of Lessing, again, is a meritorious work; but a youth who had only a hundred books to read might get on without it. Still the young man or woman who has gone through all the books, Mr. Shorter recommends will have assimilated a great deal of good matter, and have made acquaintance with the intellectual aristocracy of many ages and countries.

Mr. Arthur C. Benson, whose little monograph on Edward FitzGerald in Messrs. Macmillan's English Men of Letters has appeared this week, is a valuable recruit to that band of biographical critics the best of whom made the series famous. His commentary is marked by a union of sympathetic insight with critical detachment which is as necessary for wise appreciation as it is rare. It is a great comfort to know that so ticklish a subject as Walter Pater is in his hands, where it should be safe. There is, however, to my taste, if I may say so without offence, just a shade too much of the attitude of the schoolmaster when he comes to give FitzGerald his "character." It is impossible, perhaps, to defend this "innocent far niente life" in these strenuous advertising days. Yet there is so much strenuousness and there are so few FitzGeralds. However, FitzGerald did not disguise his weaknesses, and Mr. Benson prints his pleas. "I have not put away childish things, though a man. But, at the same time, this visionary inactivity is better than the mischievous activity of so many I see about me; not better than the useful and virtuous activity of a few others." "They say it is a very bad Thing to do Nothing; but I am sure that is not the case with those who are born to Blunder; I always find that I have to repent of what I have done, not what I have left undone."

This week we have passed, without any flourishes of trumpets, at all events in England, one of the notable literary centenaries of the year. On June 22, 1805, at Genoa, was born Joseph Mazzini, during his lifetime a very famous personage throughout Europe (and especially in England, where he took refuge and lived his later life), as well as a potent force in the resurrection of his own country. The temper of the times, no less than the dispassionate retrospect of history, have given the chief credit of the new Italy rather to Cavour, the man of policy, than to Mazzini, the man of ideas, the man too often of impracticable ideas and abortive revolutions. Mazzini has, however, his high place in Italian history as well as Italian literature; he has, too, his imperishable monument in English literature. Mr. Meredith sketched him as the "Master"; Mr. Swinburne has apostrophised him as the third prophet after Dante and Michael Angelo of the new soul of Italy; and Thomas Carlyle whose labels were often such mordant libels, described him in his usual unforgetable picturesque phrases as the 'swift, yet still ligurian, figure; merciful and fierce; true as steel, the word and thought of him limped as water." Mazzini, by the way, as the depository of the uncomfortable confidences of Mrs. Carlyle, mingled sympathy with a wise consideration and tendered unimpeachable advice.

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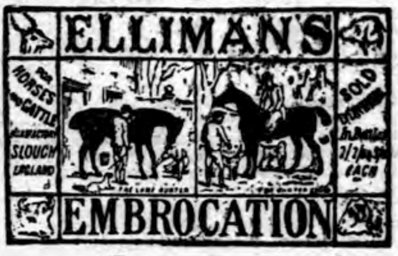

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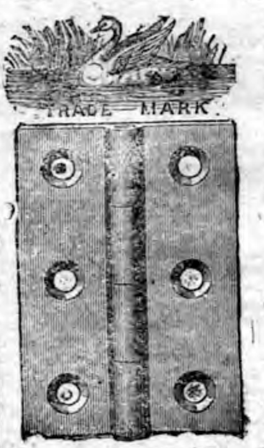

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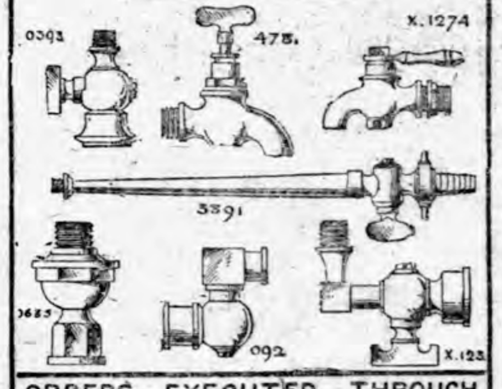

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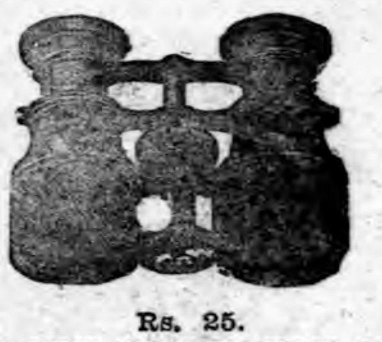

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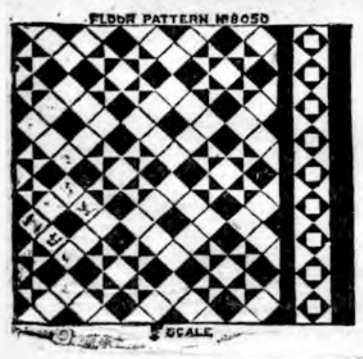

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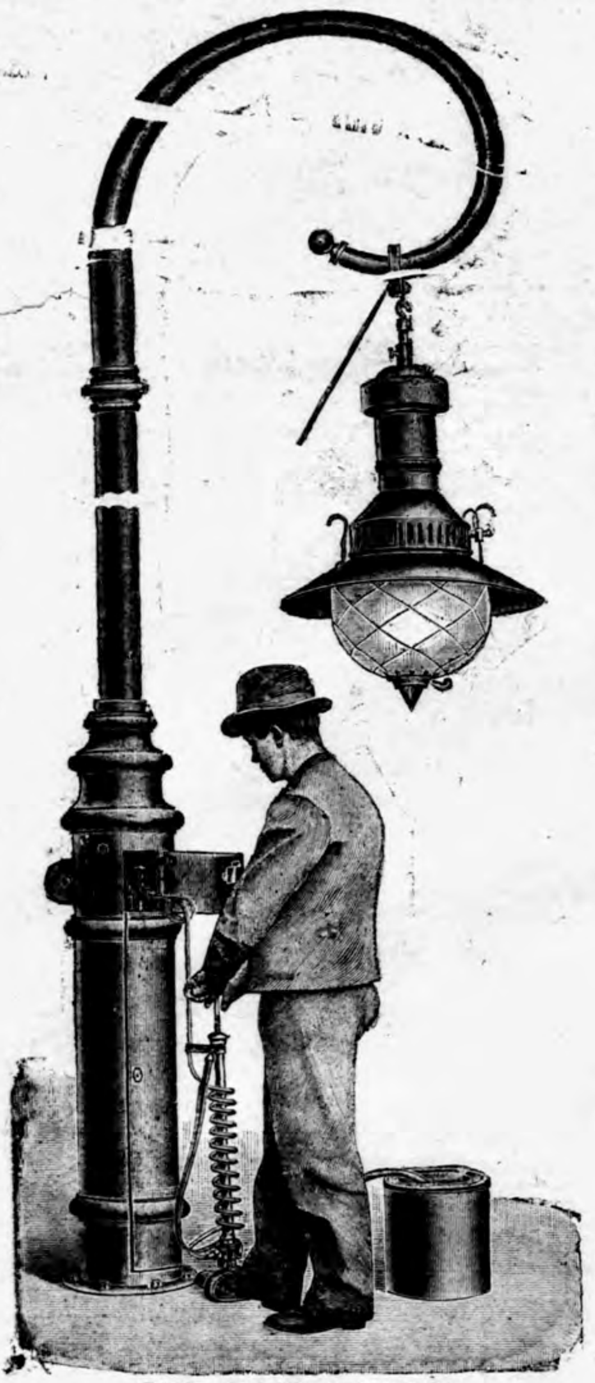

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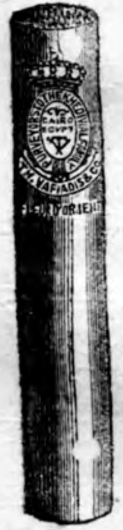

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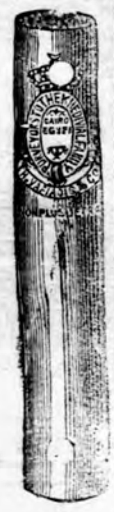

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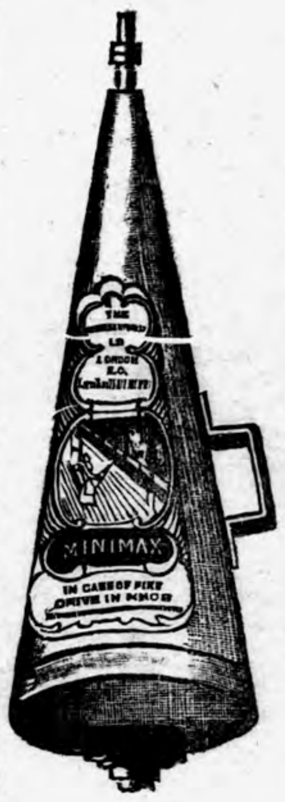

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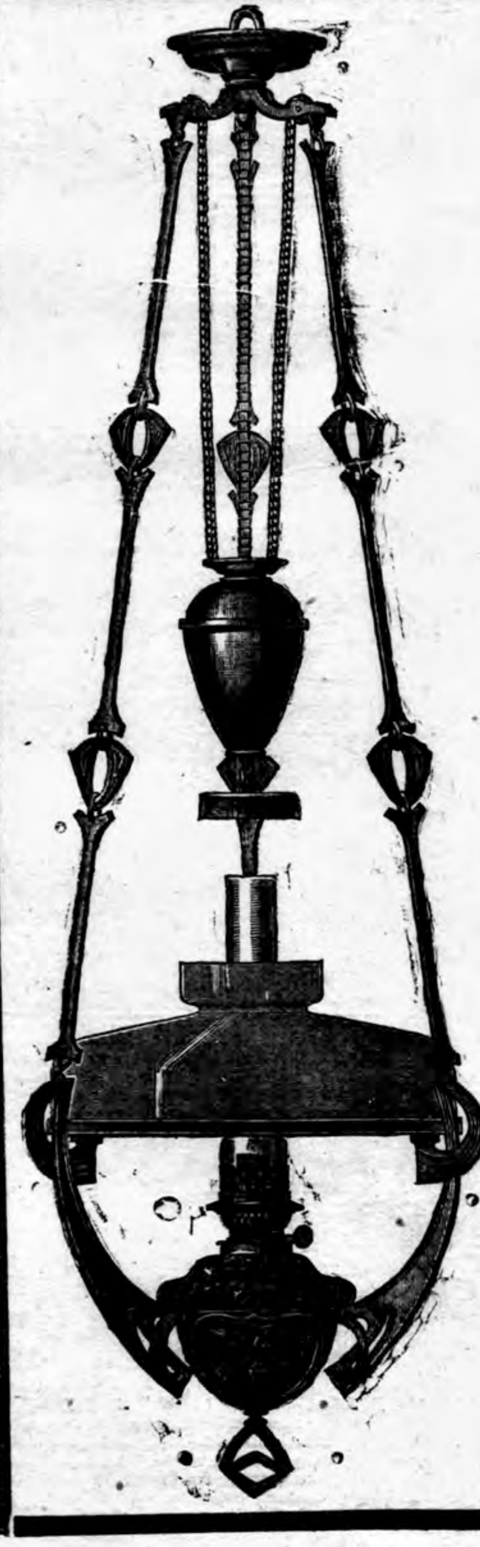

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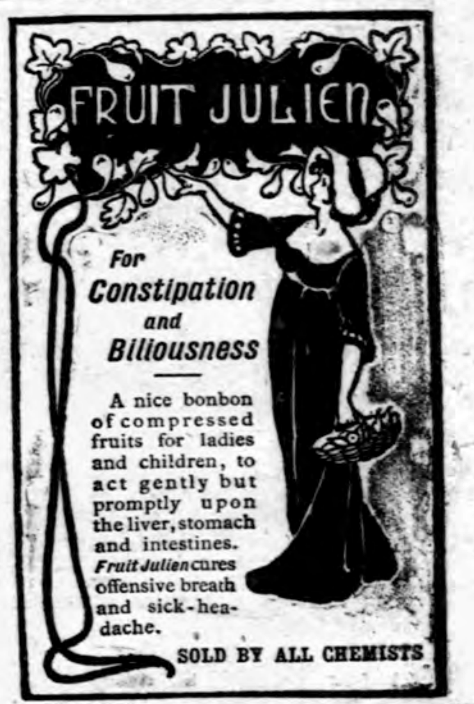

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